THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

VOL. II.—No. 286. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1829. WHOLE NUMBER 616.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, PUBLISHER, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE.—TERMS $8 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Union Transportation Line,

VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

Sloops Union,..........Collins.
———Star,..........Egbers.
———Superior,..........Gale.
———Union,..........Lewis.
———Lafayette,..........Peterson.
———Friendship,..........Levis.

THE Proprietors of the UNION LINE, in addition to forwarding goods by steamboats, via New Castle and Frenchtown, are prepared to forward goods by the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal daily, except Sunday. One of the above sloops will sail every day. Goods sent to the office, Chesnut street wharf, will have immediate despatch, and at the lowest freights. WM. J. WATSON, Agent.
nov. 2—tf

Ohio and Mississippi Steam Packets.

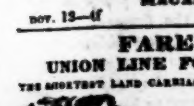
THE following Boats will ply regularly during the ensuing season, between NEW ORLEANS, LOUISVILLE and intermediate Ports; carrying freight and passengers, upon the most reasonable terms:—

Uncle Sam, Captain	Hulbert	500 tons.
Brandywine,	Gordon	300
Caledonia,	Russell	370
Philadelphia,	Vail	350
Agnama,	M'Gregor	350
Mohican,	Findren	350
Daniel Boone,	Lonsdale	270
Cavalier,	Wilson	200

These boats are of the first class, and commanded by experienced men. It is intended to despatch three per week from New Orleans, by which Shippers will avoid delay, and being able to designate the boats, effect insurance upon the best terms. The Subscribers, as agents, will receive and forward goods to any port upon the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers.
YORKE, MACALESTER & CO.
Commission Merchants, New Orleans.
For further information apply to
MACALESTER & YORKE,
nov. 13—tf No. 8 Minor Street.

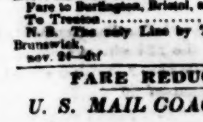
FARE $1 50.
UNION LINE FOR NEW YORK.

THE SHORTEST LAND CARRIAGE BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES.



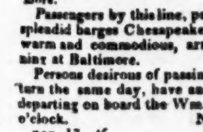
VIA Trenton, Princeton, and New Brunswick.—25 miles land, over a good Gravel Turnpike Road, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Burlington, Capt. A. Jenkins, leaves Chesnut street Wharf, at 7 o'clock. Passengers arrive at New York, by the steamboat Trenton, Capt. A. Degraw, at 5 o'clock P. M. ☞ FARE THROUGH, $1 50. ☜
Passengers for Easton, take the steamboat Burlington, and arrive the same afternoon.
Fare to Burlington, Bristol, and Bordentown, 25 cents.
To Trenton..........50 cents.
N. B. The only Line by Trenton, Princeton and New Brunswick. J. VANDEGRIFT, Agent.
nov. 24—tf

FARE REDUCED TO $4.
U. S. MAIL COACH for New-York,



THROUGH in twelve Hours.—The United States' Mail Coach, with a Guard, leaves the Office, No 25 South Third street, daily, at half past 8 o'clock, P. M. via Frankford, Bristol, Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, Bridge Town, Elizabeth Town, Newark, and Jersey City.
The Public are respectfully informed, that from the expense the proprietors have gone to, in procuring able Horses, good Coaches, and careful Drivers, that this Line, for safety and speedy conveyance, is not surpassed by any in the Union.
☞ Specie, Boxes, and Packages of every description, will be taken under the care of the Guard, and promptly delivered at their places of destination.
For seats, apply at our office, No 25 South Third street, opposite Congress Hall, late Judd's Hotel. All baggage at the owner's risk. GEORGE CARTER,
Agent for J. Reeside & Co. Proprietors.
Private carriages, or 4 horse Coaches, furnished to any part of the United States. sept. 25—tf

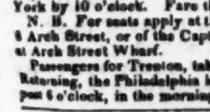
SEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Citizens' Canal Line for Baltimore.



THE elegant steamboat WM. PENN, will resume her trips in the line, on Thursday morning next, at 7 o'clock, and continue to depart every morning, at the same hour, (Sundays excepted,) from Arch street wharf, for Baltimore.
Passengers by this line, pass through the canal, in the splendid barges Chesapeake and Delaware, which are warm and commodious, arriving early the same evening at Baltimore.
Persons desirous of passing through the canal, and return the same day, have an opportunity of doing so by departing on board the Wm. Penn, any morning, at 7 o'clock. N. DAVIDSON, Agent,
nov. 17—tf No. 3 Arch street.

Fare deduced to $2 50, at 12 o'clock,
BY THE CITIZENS' LINE,

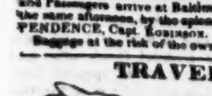
For NEW YORK, via Bordentown and New Brunswick.



THE splendid new Steam Boat Philadelphia, Captain Z. W. KELLUM, leaves Arch Street Wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock, for Burlington, Bristo, White Hill and Bordentown. Passengers for New York take coaches at Bordentown to New Brunswick, there lodge, and take the superior Steam Boat New York, Capt. G. Jenkins, next morning, and arrive in New York by 10 o'clock. Fare through, $2 50.
N. B. For seats apply at the Steam Boat Office, No. 8 Arch Street, or of the Captain, on board of the Boat, at Arch Street Wharf.
Passengers for Trenton, take coaches at Bordentown. Returning, the Philadelphia leaves Bordentown at half past 6 o'clock, in the morning. nov. 19—tf

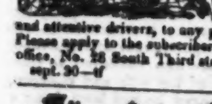
DAILY TO BALTIMORE.
THROUGH BEFORE DARK.

Averaging two hours the most expeditious route between the two cities.



The UNION LINE Steam Boat NEWCASTLE, Capt. M. C. JENKINS, leaves Chesnut Street Wharf daily, except Sunday, at 7 o'clock, and Passengers arrive at Baltimore, uniformly before dark, the same afternoon, by the splendid new Steam Boat INDEPENDENCE, Capt. ROBINSON.
Baggage at the risk of the owner. sept. 29—tf

TRAVELLERS



Leaving this city with their families or parties, can be accommodated with extra Post Coaches, first rate teams, and careful, sober and attentive drivers, to any part of the United States. Please apply to the subscriber, at the U. S. Mail Coach office, No. 25 South Third street.
sept. 30—tf JAMES REESIDE.

REMOVAL.
G. W. WATSON,
COACH AND HARNESS MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 40 Prune street to the establishment built expressly for Coach Making, at the junction of York and Locust streets, Philadelphia, immediately in the vicinity and nearly opposite the Mansion House Hotel; where, from its being central, and on a more enlarged and convenient plan for business than the place formerly occupied by him, he hopes, by unremitting exertions, to receive a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.
Orders intrusted to his care shall receive his best attention as to [illegible], excellence of materials and workmanship, and will be executed with the strictest punctuality and despatch. N. B. Particular attention paid to repairs.
FOR SALE.
One new gig, silver mounted, three second-hand do. two second-hand dearborns, one second-hand coachee.
aug. 16—dly

COMMUNICATION.

A. BONNAFFON'S NEXT COTILION PARTY will take place on Wednesday evening, the 2d December, at his Room, Masonic Hall, Chesnut street, and continue every other Wednesday during the season. For terms to the Cotilion Parties and School apply as above. No subscriber, either Lady or Gentleman will be taken on the evening of the Cotilion Parties, and no ticket sold for the single evening.
A. B. having acquired, from a distinguished Gentleman recently from South America, a beautiful Spanish dance, called the Montenero, and is now prepared to teach the same to any Lady or Gentleman desirous of acquiring its knowledge. The above dance is danced by two persons or four, and is chiefly composed of the minuet and waltz movements, which render it very graceful; the music is also new and beautiful.
nov. 30—d2t

THOMAS DESILVER, JR.
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

No. 247 Market street,

HAS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School and Miscellaneous Books; and Stationary of every description, including a regular supply of Paper of Amies' superior manufacture, which he offers for sale at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms.
☞ Country Merchants, and others wishing to purchase any of the above articles, are particularly requested to call and examine the assortment and prices, previous to purchasing elsewhere.
All orders promptly and carefully attended to, and particular attention paid to packing, &c.
Job Printing neatly and expeditiously executed.
nov. 30—tf

Desilver, Jr. Herse & Lindsay,
BOOK BINDERS, PAPER RULERS, &c.

OVER the Book store of Thomas Desilver, Jr. are prepared to execute every description of plain and fancy Binding, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Connected with the establishment, is an extensive Manufactory of
BLANK BOOKS,
Containing a Patent Cylindrical Ruling Machine, and every facility for making to order, at the shortest notice, any kind of Blank Work, warranted equal in quality, to any work of the kind done in the city.
Banks, Public Offices, and Merchants, supplied at lower prices than by any other establishment.
nov. 30—tf

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,

November 14, 1829.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Commissioners, until the seventh day of December next, for digging out Beach street to the surface of the gravel, from Spruce to Pine street, and for removing the dirt therefrom, and depositing it in Beach street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets. The proposals to state the price per cubic yard, and to be endorsed "Proposals for digging out Beach street, &c."
By order. JOHN NORVELL, City Clerk.
nov. 19—27D

LAST DAY BUT TWO.

THE GREAT ANACONDA,
OR TERROR OF CEYLON.

THE most destructive of all Serpents, now exhibiting at No. 10 CHESNUT STREET, between Front and Second streets. It is, unquestionably, the LARGEST EVER EXHIBITED ALIVE. THE COLOURS of this stupendous specimen of Nature's works, are vivid and beautiful beyond description, and must be seen to be believed. When full grown it will measure upwards of SIXTY FEET in length. In their wild state they feed on large Deer, Buffaloes and Tigers, which they kill by the pressure of their bodies, afterwards they swallow them whole. [illegible] RABBITS AT ONE MEAL. This surprising Snake is now rendered so perfectly docile and tractable, that the most timid Lady may not only approach, but also handle it with perfect security.
The wonder of the Age, that astonishing reptile of many hues, THE CAMELEON, from Africa, possest of the extraordinary power of changing its colours, which surpass all imagination; it may be said to vie with the rainbow, and its variety of changes exceed that of the dying DOLPHIN. The wonderful manner in which he takes his prey, excites the admiration of every beholder. He is fed at 12 o'clock in the day, and at 8 o'clock in the evening.
Also, THE GOLDEN PHEASANT from China, which, for elegance of form and splendour of plumage, surpasses the Bird of Paradise. The above is accompanied with the Silver PHEASANT of China, and an ALLIGATOR, the whole of which are alive.
A number of European Singing Birds and Fancy Pidgeons always for sale.
Hours of Exhibition from 10 till 1, and from 3 till 9 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents—Children half price.
N. B. All kinds of Birds, Quadrupeds and Reptiles bought, sold or exchanged, by J. COPS.
nov. 30—3t*

NEW ENGLISH WORKS,

RECENTLY received and for sale by E. LITTELL & BROTHER, South West corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets:
Natural Theology; or, Essays on the Existence of Deity and of Providence, on the Immateriality of the Soul, and a Future State, by the Rev. Alex. Crombie, L. L. D., F. R. S. and M. R. S. L.
The Family Monitor; or, a Help to Domestic Happiness, by John Angell James—2d edition.
The Meditations of Isaac; sermons preached in Lent, 1829, by the Rev. Edward Scobell, A. M.
Ellen Cameron, a Tale for Youth, by Emily Elizabeth Rankin.
Christian Nobility, a Story, by the author of Mary and Julia; or, Practical Christianity Illustrated in the History of Two Friends.
The Sinners Justifying Righteousness, by John Beast. Abridged with a brief Introduction, by Thomas Jones, Curate of Creation.
The Modern Martyr, by the author of the Evangelical Rambler—2 vols. nov. 30—tf

THE BOY'S OWN BOOK.

FOR sale by THOMAS T. ASH, 139 Chesnut street, THE BOY'S OWN BOOK, a complete encyclopædia of all the diversions, athletic, scientific, and recreative of boyhood and youth.
Also, THE PEARL and JUVENILE KEEPSAKE.
nov. 30—tf

NEW LAW BOOKS.

JUST published and for sale by J. GRIGG, No. 9 North Fourth street, condensed reports of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, containing the whole series of the decisions of the Court, from its organization to the commencement of Peters's Reports, at January Term, 1827, with copious notes of parallel cases in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States, edited by Richard Peters, Esq. Counsellor at Law, and Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Vol. 1st, from April Term 1791, to February Term 1806, inclusive. An extensive assortment of all the late new law books for sale as above. nov. 30—6t

BOY'S OWN BOOK.

JUST received and for sale by J. GRIGG, No. 9 North Fourth street, The Boy's Own Book; a complete encyclopædia of all the Diversions, Athletic, Scientific, and Recreative, of Boyhood and Youth.
nov. 30—6t.

Cavallo's Philosophy—New Edition.

TOWAR & HOGAN, No. [illegible] Market street, have just published the fourth edition of "Cavallo's Elements of Natural or Experimental Philosophy," with additional notes, selected from various authors, by *F. X. Brosius*, 2 vols. in one. nov. 30—tf

H. S. TANNER,

HAS removed his Map Store from the corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, to No. 144 Chesnut street, opposite the Theatre. nov. 12—dtf

SUPERIOR RUSSIA QUILLS.

JUST received and for sale, at No. 8 South Front street, 4th door below Market, a very superior lot of RUSSIA QUILLS, at $1 50 per thousand.
nov. 24—tf

SCHUYLKILL COAL.

THE subscribers are now prepared to receive orders for Schuylkill Coal of the first quality, which will be delivered without delay. Apply at the office, No. 6 Minor street.
oct. 16—tf J. R. & J. M. BOLTON.

BINDERS' PLOUGH KNIVES.

JUST received and for sale, at No. 8 South Front street, 4th door below Market, BINDERS' PLOUGH KNIVES, at 6 dollars per dozen.
nov. 24—tf

(From the Winter's Wreath.)

THE MINSTER.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

Speak low!—the place is holy to the breath
  Of awful harmonies, of whisper'd prayer;
Tread lightly!—for the sanctity of death
  Broods with a voiceless influence on the air;
Stern, yet serene!—a reconciling spell
Each troubled billow of the soul to quell.

Leave me to linger silently awhile!
  Not for the light that pours its fervid streams
Of rainbow-glory down through arch and aisle,
  Kindling old banners into haughty gleams,
Flushing proud shrines, or by some warrior's tomb
Dying away in clouds of gorgeous gloom:

Not for rich music though in triumph pealing,
  Mighty as forest sounds when winds are nigh;
Nor yet for torch and censer, and stole, revealing
  Through incense mists their sainted pageantry;
Though o'er the spirit each hath charm and power,
Yet not for THESE I ask one lingering hour.

But by strong sympathies, whose silver cord
  Links me to mortal weal, my soul is bound;
Thoughts of the human hearts, that here have pour'd
  Their anguish forth, are with me, and around;
I look back on the pangs, the burning tears,
Known to these altars of a thousand years.

Send up a murmur from the dust, Remorse!
  That here hast bow'd with ashes on thy head!
And Thou, still battling with the tempest's force,
  Thou, whose bright spirit through all time has bled,
Speak, wounded Love! if penance here, or prayer,
Hath laid one haunting shadow of despair?

No voice, no breath!—of conflicts past no trace!
  Doth not this hush give answer to my quest?
Surely the dread religion of the place
  By every grief hath made its might confest!
Oh! that within my heart I could but keep
Holy to Heaven a spot, thus pure, and still, and deep!

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

MR. RANDOLPH'S SPEECH,

ON THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION, Nov. 14.

MR. CHAIRMAN,—It has been with great disappointment, and yet deeper regret, that I have perceived an invincible repugnance on the part of gentlemen representing here a large portion of the Commonwealth, extending from Cape Henry to the Mountains, along the whole length of the North Carolina line, that portion of it in which my own District is situated, to take a share in this debate—a repugnance not resulting—I say so from my personal knowledge of many of them—not resulting from any want of ability, nor from the want of a just, modest, and manly confidence in the abilities they possess. I have looked to Norfolk; I have looked to Southampton; I have looked to Dinwiddie; I have looked to Brunswick for the display of talent which I know to exist; but, sir, I have looked in vain.

And it is this circumstance only—I speak it with a sincerity I have too much self respect to vouch for, which has induced me to overcome the [illegible] aversion—insuperable until now—that I have felt to [illegible] [illegible] in the habit of considering the Constitution of Virginia, under which I have lived for more than half a century, with all its faults and failings, and with all the objections which practical men—not theorists and visionary speculators—have urged or can urge against it, as the very best Constitution, not for Japan, not for China, not for New England, or for Old England, but for this, our ancient Commonwealth of Virginia.

But I am not such a bigot as to be unwilling, under any circumstances, however imperious, to change the Constitution under which I was born, I may say certainly under which I was brought up, and under which I had hoped to be carried to my grave. My principles on that subject are these;—the grievance must first be clearly specified and fully proved; it must be vital, or rather deadly in its effect; its magnitude must be such as will justify prudent and reasonable men in taking the always delicate, often dangerous step, of making innovations in their fundamental law; and the remedy proposed must be reasonable and adequate to the end in view. When the grievance shall have been thus made out, I hold him to be not a loyal subject, but a political bigot, who would refuse to apply the suitable remedy.

But I will not submit my case to a political physician, come his diploma from whence it may, who would at once prescribe all the medicines of the Pharmacopœia, not only for the disease I now have, but for all the diseases of every possible kind I ever might have in future. These are my principles, and I am willing to carry them out; for I will not hold any principles which I may not fairly carry out in practice.

Judge, then, with what surprise and pain I found that not one Department of this Government, no not one—Legislative, Executive, or Judicial, nor one branch of either, was left untouched by the spirit of *innovation*; (for I cannot call it reform.) When even the Senate, yes, sir, the Senate—which had so lately been swept by the besom of innovation—even the Senate had not gone untouched or unscathed. Many innovations are proposed to be made, without any one practical grievance having been even suggested, much less shown.

Take that branch of the Government which was so thoroughly reformed in 1816, and even that is not untouched. Sir, whoever heard a whisper, *ab urbe condita*, to this day that the Senators of Virginia were too *youthful*? I never heard such a sentiment in my life.—And in the House of Delegates, what man ever heard that the members—I speak of them, of course, in the aggregate—that the members were too young? Yet, even there it is to be declared that all men who might be elected to that body between the ages of 21 and 24 are to be disfranchised; and as regards the Senate, all between the ages of 21 and 30. Yes, sir,—not only the spring and seed time, but the summer and harvest of life—that delightful season which neither you, sir, nor I can ever recall—the dearest and best portion of *our* lives—during the period of nine years, the very prime of human life—men are to be disfranchised. And for what? For a political megrim, a freak;—no evil is suggested. The case is certainly very rare that a man under thirty is elected a member of the Senate. It will then be said, there is no privation, and, therefore, no injury. But, sir, there is a wide difference between a man's being not elected, and a fundamental law stamping a stigma upon him by which he is excluded from the noblest privilege to which no merit or exertion on his part can restore him. But all this, I suppose, is in obedience to the all prevailing principle that *vox populi vox dei*; aye, sir, the all prevailing principle that numbers, and numbers alone, are to regulate all things in political society, in the very teeth of those abstract *natural* rights of man, which constitute the only shadow of claim to exercise this monstrous tyranny.

With these general remarks, permit me to attempt (I am afraid it will prove an abortive attempt) to say something on the observations of other gentlemen, to which I have given the most profound attention I am capable of. Sir, I have no other preparation for this task than a most patient attention to what has been said here, and in the Committee of which I was a member, and deep, intense, and almost annihilating thought on the subjects before us. This is all the preparation that I have made. I cannot follow the example which has been set me. I cannot go into the history of my past life, or defend my political consistency here or elsewhere. I will not do this for this reason—I have always held it unwise to plead till I am arraigned, and arraigned before a tribunal having competent and ample jurisdiction. My political consistency requires no such defence. My claim to republicanism rests on no patent taken out yesterday, or to be taken out to-morrow. My life itself is my only voucher; a life spent for thirty years in the service of the most grateful of constituents.

The gentleman from Augusta, who occupies so large a space, both in the time and in the eye of the House, has told us that he fought gallantly by the side of his noble friend from Chesterfield, so long as victory was possible, and that it was not until he was conquered that he grounded his arms. The gentleman farther told us that, finding his native country and his early friends on this side the mountain, on whose behalf he had waged that gallant war—he found he hesitated what part to take now, until his constituents, aye, sir—and more than that, his property, on the other side—and he has taken his course accordingly. Well, sir, and will he not allow, on our part, that some consideration is due to our constituents, although they happen to be our neighbours, or to our property, although we reside upon it? Are either or both less dear on that account?

But, sir, I put it to the Committee, whether the gentleman is not mistaken in point of fact? whether the victory is indeed won. Every one, to be sure, is the best judge whether he is beaten or not. But I put it to the gentleman himself, whether, if he were now fighting alongside of his noble friend from Chesterfield, the scale might not possibly turn the other way? No man, however, is compelled to fight after he feels himself vanquished.

Sir, I mean no ill-timed pleasantry, either as it regards the place where it is uttered, the person to whom it refers, and least of all, as it respects him by whom the remark is made—when I say, that in this prudent revolution of the gentleman from Augusta, he could not have been exceeded in caution and forecast by a certain renowned Captain Dugald Dalgetty himself. Sir, the war being ended, he takes service on the other side;—the sceptre having passed from Judah, the gentleman stretches out his arm from Richmond to Rockfish Gap, to intercept and clutch it in its passage.

Among various other observations with which he favoured the Committee, he protested with great earnestness against opinions relating to the Federal Government or its administration being introduced here. Sir, the gentleman is too great a lawyer not to know, that the Federal Government is *our* Government; it is the Government of Virginia, and if a man were disposed to shut his eyes to the Constitution and the Administration of the Federal Government, he could not do it; they would be forced open, sir, by the interest and feelings, aye, and by the passions too, which have existed, do exist, and will continue to exist as long as Virginia herself shall have existence.

It is not the least of my regrets that one of the most inevitable consequences of these changes, if they shall take effect, will be totally to change all the politics of Virginia in reference to the Federal Government—(without considering the hands in which it may happen to be placed,) and I do confidently believe that the very greatest cause of them is to be found in the hope of producing that all desired change. In many cases I know it to exist, of my own personal knowledge.

Sir, we can't shut our eyes to the Federal Government.

When in 1788, the Convention of Virginia adopted the Federal Government as a part of her Constitution, they effected a greater change in our Constitution than the wildest reform now suggests to us: to estimate the amount of that change we must have reference to her interests and power at that day, if not, we may call ourselves statesmen, but the world will apply to us a very different epithet. Among innumerable causes why I now oppose a change, is my full recollection of the change which was then brought about. I have by experience learned that changes, even in the ordinary law of the land, do not always operate as the drawer of the bill or the legislative body, may have anticipated; and of all things in the world, a Government, whether ready made to suit casual customers or made per order, is the very last that operates as its framers intended. Governments are like revolutions; you may put them in motion, but I defy you to control them after they are in motion.

Sir, if there is any one thing clearer than another, it is that the Federal Constitution intended that the State Governments should issue no paper money; and by giving the Federal Government power "to coin money," it was intended to leave the doubt that this should be a hard money Government, and what is it? It is a paper money Government. If this be the result, in spite of all precautions to the contrary—(Sir, this is no time, as the late illustrious President of the Court of Appeals once went to say, to mince words,) and these Governments have turned out to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of new and untried principles? For new and untried they are; and if God lends me strength I will prove it.

I have very high authority—the authority of the gentleman from Augusta—to say that the Federal Government was intended to be charged only with the external relations of the country, but, by a strange transformation, it has become the regulator, (abandoning the colonial trade by negligence, or incapacity, or both, and crippling all our trade,) it has become the regulator of the interior of the country, its roads, its canals, and more than all of its productive or rather its unproductive labor, (for they have made it so.)

Yet with these facts staring us in the face, we are gravely told not to look at the Federal Government at all. And this is the Government of Virginia, where, to use a very homely phrase, but one that exactly suits the case, we can't take a step without breaking our shins over some Federal obstacle.

Sir, I can readily see a very strong motive for wishing to do away all past distinctions in politics, to obliterate the memory of old as well as of recent events, and once more to come with something like equal chances into the political lottery.

Let me return to my illustration. What provision is there, Mr. Chairman, either in the Constitution of Virginia or the Constitution of the United States which establishes it as a principle that the Commonwealth of Virginia should be the sole restraining and regulating power on the mad and unconstitutional usurpations of the Federal Government? There is no such provision in either—yet in practice, and in fact, the commonwealth of Virginia has been to my certain knowledge, for more than thirty years the sole counterpoise and check on the usurpations of the federal government, so far as they have been checked at all:—I wish that they had been checked more effectually.

For a long time, our brethren of the South, because we were the frontier State of the great Southern division of the Union, were dead to considerations to which they have, I fear awaked too late, Virginia was left alone and unsupported, unless by the feeble aid of her distant offspring Kentucky. It is because I am unwilling to give up this check, or to diminish its force, that I am unwilling to pull down the edifice of our state government from the garret to the cellar; aye, down to the foundation stone. I will not put in hazard this single good, for all the benefits the warmest advocate of reform can hope to derive from the result of this body.

The gentleman from Augusta told us, yesterday I believe, or the day before, or the day before that, [I really do not remember which] that slaves have always been a subject of taxation in Virginia, and that a long while ago neat cattle had also been taxed. In regard to these horned cattle, I think they have occupied full as much attention as they are entitled to in this debate. But let it be remembered that we were then not taxing the cattle *of the west*, for there was no west, but a few scattered settlements beyond the mountain; and what we have been discussing was the proportion of taxes paid by the east and the west. No sooner was an interest in this subject established beyond the mountains, than the tax was laid aside. At that time, sir, the Commonwealth of Virginia was throughout a slave holding Commonwealth: [would to God she were so now.] And is it, then, so wonderful that slaves should have been a subject of taxation? Yes, sir: Virginia was then not only throughout, a slave holding, but a tobacco planting Commonwealth. You can't open the statute book,—I mean one of the old statute books, not those that have been defaced by the finger of *reform*,—and not see that tobacco was, in fact, the *currency*, as well as staple of the state. We paid our clerk's fees in tobacco: verdicts were given in tobacco; and bonds were executed payable in tobacco. That accounts for it all. While a large portion of the state has ceased to be a slave-holding, and a still larger portion has ceased to be a tobacco planting community, the burden has rested on the necks of a comparatively small, unhappy, and I will say it, a proscribed caste in the community. Not that any such effect was intended! when all were tobacco planters, taxes on slaves and tobacco were fair and equal. But time, the greatest of innovators, has silently operated to produce this great and grinding oppression. My nativity cast my lot there. I am one of them. I participate in all their interests and feelings.—And if I had been told, until I had the evidence of fact to prove it—that one of the great slave-holding and tobacco planting districts, would lend itself to the support of the report of the Legislative Committee, unmitigated, or, to use a term for which I am indebted to the gentleman from Spottsylvania, *unmollified, or undulcified* by any thing to give it a wholesome operation, I would not have believed it. Nothing but occular and auricular demonstration would have made me believe it possible. For my part—I had not only, as the gentleman from Chesterfield has said, better never have been born, but, being born and grown up as I am, it were better for me that a millstone were hanged about my neck, and I cast into the uttermost depths of the sea,—than to return to my constituents after having given a naked vote for the report of the Committee.

Sir, when I speak of danger—from what quarter does it come; from whence? From the corn and cat-growers on the Eastern Shore, the Rappahannock and the Pamunkey? From the fishermen on the Chesapeake?—The pilots of Elizabeth City? No, sir, from ourselves—from the great slave-holding and tobacco-planting districts of the state, I could not have brought myself to believe it—nothing could have persuaded me that the real danger which threatens this great interest, should spring from those districts themselves. And arrogant and presumptuous as it may appear in me, (these epithets have been applied to us by the gentleman from Augusta,) I will risk any thing short of my eternal salvation on the fact, that when the people of that region come to understand the real question, you will as soon force ratsbane down their throats, as a Constitution with such a principle in it.

The gentleman from Augusta told us yesterday, or the day before, I cannot be certain as to the precise date, with some appearance as if it were a grievance, that the people had interfered,—and he asked if we are to be instructed out of our seats. I answer yes. Such as cannot be instructed in their seats, must be instructed out of their seats. He says the voices of the people from county meetings and cross roads and taverns, will come here and interrupt the harmony of our deliberations.

I trust they will. Though the people have hitherto been supine, on this side the mountains, I trust they will take the matter into their own hands. I hope they are beginning to rouse from their torpor; and I know it. I will state one fact, to shew that the current of public sentiment is fast setting in on my side. I do not say whether it was for or against us before. I have heard, not one, not ten, not fifty, (and when I say not fifty, I mean not less, but more than that number,) of intelligent men declare, that if, by any possibility, they could have foreseen, (poor innocents) that such were to be the results, they never would have voted for this Convention. In the mean while, not a single convert has been made from our cause; if there has, name the man—I could name ten, twenty, aye, fifty; and if I were to resort to documentary evidence, I could name more. So far am I from being one of those, who wish to precipitate the question, I am glad, I rejoice in the prospect, that our decision will run into that of the Virginia Assembly. In politics I am always for getting the last advices. You can never get at the true temper of the public mind, till the occasion presents itself for decisive action.

I have made, and shall make, no disclaimer of having intended offence to any person or party in this body, and this for the same reason I before stated. I never will plead, till I am arraigned by a competent tribunal; and the disclaimer would be misplaced. Gentlemen on all sides have spoken of the intention with which they are demanding power, (for the gentleman from Augusta lifted the veil, and owned to us that power alone is the object he is in pursuit of.) Sir, I mean no disrespect when I say, that however important it may be to themselves, to me it is a matter of perfect indifference: I speak in reference to the operation of their measures, whether their intents be wicked or charitable. I say the demand which they make is such as ought to alarm every considerate and fore-thoughted man, and that there is nothing to mitigate that alarm, in the stern, unrelenting, inexorable, [illegible] cry, which they raise for power, and their determination to listen to no compromise. One gentleman, indeed, has abated somewhat of his tone of triumph. Perhaps the prospect of speedy enjoyment has calmed his exultation, and sobered him down.

Mr. Chairman, since I have been here, the scene has recalled many old recollections. At one time I thought myself in the House of Representatives, listening to the debate on the Tariff; at another time, I imagined myself listening to the debate on the Missouri question; and sometimes I fancied myself listening to both questions debated at once. Are we men met to consult about the affairs of men? or are we, in truth, a Robinhood society, discussing rights in the abstract? Have we no house over our heads? Do we forget that we are living under a Constitution which has shielded us for [illegible]; that we are not a parcel of naked and forlorn savages, on the shores of New Holland, and that the worst that can come is, that we shall live under the same constitution, that we have lived under, freely and happily for half a century? To their monstrous claims of power, we plead this prescription; but then we are told, that *nullum tempus occurrit Regi*—King whom?—King Numbers. And they will not listen to a prescription of 54 years—a period greater, by four years, than would secure a title to the best estate in the Commonwealth, unsupported by any other shadow of right. Nay, sir, in this case, prescription operates against possession. They tell us it is only a case of long continued, and, therefore, of aggravated injustice. They say to us, in words the most courteous and soft, (but I am not so soft as to swallow them,) "we shall be—we will be—we must be your masters, and you shall submit." To whom do they hold this language? To dependants?—Weak, unprotected, and incapable of defence? Or is it to the great tobacco growing and slave-holding interest, and to every other interest on this side the Ridge? "We have numbers, you have property." I am not so obtuse as to require any further explanation on this head. "We are numbers, you have property." Sir, I understand it perfectly.

Mr. Chairman, since the days of the French Revolution, when the Duke of Orleans, who was the richest subject, not only in France, but in all Europe, lent himself to the mountain party in the convention, in the vain and weak hope of grasping political power, perhaps of mounting the throne, still slippery with the blood of the last incumbent,—from that day to this, so great a degree of infatuation has not been shewn by any individual as by the tobacco-grower and slave-holder of Virginia, who shall lend his aid to rivet this yoke on the necks of his brethren and on his own. Woe betide that man! Even the Duke of Orleans himself, profligate and reprobate as he was, would have halted in the course, had he foreseen, in the end, his property confiscated to the winds, and his head in the sack of the executioner.

I enter into no calculation of my own, for I have made none; nor shall I follow the example which has been set me. I leave that branch of the argument, if argument it can be called, of the gentleman from Augusta, to be answered by himself.

The gentleman told us, the day before yesterday, that in fifteen minutes of the succeeding day he would conclude all he had to say, and he then kept us two hours, not by the Shrewsbury clock, but by as good a watch as can be made in the city of London. [Drawing out, and opening his watch.] As fifteen minutes are to two hours, in the proportion of one to eight, such is the approximation to truth in the gentleman's calculation. If all the calculations and promises of the gentleman from Augusta, which he held out to us to gull us—I speak not of his intentions, but only of the effect that would have ensued—shall be no nearer the truth than these, where then shall we be who trust them?

In the course of what I fear will be thought my very wearisome observations, I spoke of the Tariff Law.—When the people of the United States threw off their allegiance to Great Britain, and established republican governments here, whether State or Federal, one discovery since made in politics, had not yet entered into the head of any man in the Union, and which, if not arrested by the good sense and patriotism of the country, will destroy all republican government, as certainly and inevitably as time will one day destroy us. That discovery is this, that a bare majority—(the majority on the Tariff was, I believe, but two—my friend behind me (Mr. P. P. Barbour,) tells me that I am right; and on one important branch of that law, that I mean which relates to cotton bagging, the majority was but one, and that consisted of the casting vote of the Speaker,) that a bare majority may oppress, harass and plunder the minority at pleasure, but that it is their interest to keep up the minority to the highest possible point consistent with their subjugation because; the larger that minority shall be, in proportion to the majority, by that same proportion are the profits of the majority enhanced, which they have extracted and extorted from the minority.—And after all our exclamations against this crying oppression, after all our memorials and remonstrances, after all our irrefragable arguments against it, (I refer not to the share I had in them. I speak of the arguments of other gentlemen, and not of my own,) shall we in Virginia introduce this deadly principle into our own government? and give power to a bare majority to tax us ad libitum, and that when the strongest temptation is at the same time held out to them to do it? It is now a great while since I learned from the philosopher of Malmesbury, that a state of nature is a state of war, but if we sanction this principle, we shall prove that a state, not of nature, but of society and Constitutional government, is a state of interminable war. And it will not stop here. Instructed by this most baneful, yes, and most baneful example, we shall next have one part of a county conspiring to throw their share of the burden of the levy upon the other part. Sir, if there is a destructive principle in politics, it is that which is maintained by the gentleman from Augusta.

But we are told that we are to have a stay of execution. "We will give you time," say the gentlemen: "only give us a bond binding all your estate, secured by a deed of trust on all your slaves." Why, sir, there is not a hard-hearted Shylock in the Commonwealth, who will not, on such conditions, give you time.— Are we so weak, that, like the spendthrift, who runs to the usurer, we are willing to consummate this calamity, because it is not to come upon us till the year 1856? A period can we hope some of us have been in public life? Sir, I could not consent to it, if it were not to come till the year 2056. I am at war with the principle. Let me not be told, that then I am at war with the Bill of Rights. I subscribe to every word in the Bill of Rights. I need not show how this can be. It has been better done already by the gentleman from Spottsylvania, (Mr. [illegible]) to whom I feel personally indebted, as a tobacco planter and a slave holder, for the speech he has made. The Bill of Rights contains unqualified principles. The declarations it contains are our lights and guides, but when we come to apply these great principles, we must modify them for use, we must set limitations to their operations, and the inquiry then is, Quousque? How far? It is a question not of principle, but of degree. The very moment that the inquiry into principle of them is touched, it becomes clear that all principles are, [illegible] in the hands of men, to be applied to the welfare of the Commonwealth. It is not an [illegible]. It is no Talisman. It is not [illegible]. It is not a torpedo to benumb us. If the naked principle of numbers only is to be followed, the [illegible] for the statesman fall far below [illegible] gentleman from Spottsylvania [illegible]. He needs not the four rules of arithmetic. No, sir, a negro boy with a [illegible] and [illegible] is a statesman complete in this school. [illegible] not count, [illegible]; I have [illegible] words of the gentleman from Augusta, [illegible] them certainly [illegible] principle of the Bill of Rights, [illegible] me heaven. I have not heard of any who dissent. But I hold with one of the greatest masters of political philosophy, that "no [illegible] old govern himself by abstract [illegible]." I do not put abstract ideas [illegible] any question, because I know well that [illegible] that topic, I should discuss it [illegible] without the guide and light of [illegible] devoted principle, all [illegible] every thing else, would be only a confused jumble of particular facts and details, without the means of drawing out any sort of theoretical conclusion.

"A Statesman differs from a Professor in a University. The latter has only the general view of society, the former [illegible] has a number of circumstances to combine with those general ideas, and to take into his consideration. Circumstances are infinite, are infinitely combined, are variable and transient; he who does not take them into consideration is not erroneous, but stark mad—[illegible] he is metaphysically mad. A Statesman, never losing sight of principles, is to be guided by circumstances; and judging contrary to the exigencies of the moment, he may ruin his country for ever."

Yes, Sir—and after that ruin has been effected, what a poor consolation is derived from being told, "I had not thought it." [illegible] not *Splenius*. "Who would have thought it! Lord bless us! I never thought of such a thing, or I never would have voted for a Convention."

If there is any country on earth where circumstances have a more important bearing than in another, it is here, in Virginia. Nearly half the population are in bondage—yes, Sir, more than half in the country below the Ridge. And is this no circumstance? Yet, let me say with the gentleman from Accomac, (Mr. Joynes) whose irresistible array of figures set all figures of speech at defiance, that if there were not a negro in Virginia, I would still contend for the principle in the amendment. And why? Because I will put it in the power of no man or set of men who ever lived, or who ever shall live, to tax me without my consent. It is wholly immaterial whether this is done without my having any representative at all, or, as it was done in the case of the Tariff law, by a phalanx stern and inexorable, who being the majority, and having the power, prescribe to me the law that I shall obey. Sir, what was it to all the Southern interest that we came within two votes of defeating that iniquitous measure?

Do not our adversaries (for adversaries they are) know that they have the power, and that we must submit? Yes sir. This whole slave holding country, the whole of it, from the Potomac to Mexico, was placed under the ban and anathema of a majority of two. And will you introduce such a principle into your own State Government? Sir, at some time during this debate, I doubted if I were in my right mind. From the beginning of time till now, there is no case to be found of a rational and moral people subverting a constitution under which they had lived for half a century, aye, for two centuries, by a majority of *one*. When revolutions have happened in other countries, it was the effect of a political storm—a Levanter, a tornado—to which all opposition was fruitless. But did any body ever hear of a revolution, affecting the entire condition of one half of a great state, being effected by a majority of one? Did it ever enter the head of the wildest visionary, from the days of Peter the Hermit to—a day I will not name—to accomplish a revolution by a majority of *one*? Sir, to change your constitution by such a majority, is nothing more than to sound the tocsin for a civil war. It may be at first a war of words, a weaponless war, but it is one of those cases in which, as the lawers tell us, fury supplies arms. Sir, this thing cannot be: it must not be. I was about to say it *shall* not be. I tell gentlemen now, with the most perfect deliberation and calmness, that we cannot submit to this outrage on our rights. It surpasses that measure of submission and forbearance which is due from every member of an organized government to that government.—And why do I so tell them? Sir, we are not a company of naked savages on the coast of New Holland, or Van Dieman's Land—we have a government; we have rights; and do you think that we shall tamely submit, and let you deprive us of our vested rights and reduce us to bondage? Yes! vested rights! that we shall let you impose on us a yoke hardly lighter than that of the villiens regardant of the manor? We are now little better than the trustees of slave labor for the nabobs of the East and of the North (if there be any such persons in our country) and to the speculators of the West. They regulate our labor. Are we to have *two masters*? When every vein has been sluiced—when our whole system presents nothing but one pityful ecchymosis—are we to be palped and tappled to find yet another vein to breathe, not for the federal government, but for our own? Why sir, the richest man in Virginia, be that man who he may, would make a good bargain to make you a present of his estate, provided you give him a bond upon that estate, allowing him to tax it as he pleases, and to spend the money as he pleases. It is of the very essence of property, that none shall tax it but the owner himself, or one who has a common

feeling and interest with him. It does not require a plain planter to tell an assembly like this, more than half of whose members are gentlemen of the law, that no man may set his foot on your land, without your permission, but as a trespasser, and that he renders himself liable to an action for damages. This is of the very essence of property. But he says «thank you,for nothing. With all my heart, I don't mean to set my foot on your land; but not owning one foot of land myself, I will stand here in the highway, which is as free to me as it is to you, and I will tax your land, not to your heart's content, but to mine, and spend the proceeds as I please. I cannot enter upon it myself, but I will send the sheriff of the county, and he shall enter upon it, and do what I cannot do in my own person."—Sir, is this to be endured? It is not to be endured. And unless I am ignorant of the character and the feelings, and of what is dearer to me than all, of the prejudices of the people of the lower country, it will not be endured. You may as well adjourn sine die. We are too old birds to be taken with chaff, or else we are not old enough, I dont know which. We will not give up this question for the certainty, and far less for the hope, that the evil will be rectified in the other branch of the legislature. We know, every body knows, that it is impossible. Why, Sir, the British House of Peers, which contains four hundred members holding a vast property, much more now, it is true, than when Chatham said, they were but as a drop in the ocean, compared with the wealth of the commons. If they, holding their seats for life, and receiving and transmitting them by hereditary descent, have never been able to resist the House of Commons in any measure on which that House chose to insist, do you believe that 24 gentlemen up stairs, can resist one hundred and twenty below? especially when the 120 represent their own districts and are to go home with them to their common constituents. Sir, the case has never yet happened, I believe, when a Senator has been able to vote at the united delegation from his district in the lower house.

Mr. Chairman, I am a practical man. I go for solid security, and I never will knowingly, take any other. But, if the security on which I have relied is insufficient, and my property is in danger, it is better that I should know it in time, and I may prepare to meet the consequences, while it is yet called to day, than to rest on a security that is fallacious and deceptive. Sir, I would not give a button for your mixed basis in the Senate. Give up this question, and I have nothing more to lose. This is the entering wedge, and every thing else must follow. We are told indeed that we must rely on a restriction of the Right of Suffrage; but, gentlemen know, that after you shall have adopted the report of the Select Committee, you can place no restriction upon it. When this principle is in operation, the waters are out. It is as if you would ask an industrious and sagacious Hollander,* that you may cut his dykes, provided you make your cut only of a certain width. A rat hole will let in the ocean. Sir, there is an end to the security of all property in the Commonwealth, and he will be unwise who shall not abandon the ship to the underwriters. It is the first time in my life, that I ever heard of a government, which was to divorce property from power. Yet, this is seriously and soberly proposed to us—Sir, I know it is practicable, but it can be done only by a violent divulsion, as in France—but the moment you have separated the two that very moment property will go in search of power, and power in search of property.—"Male and female created He them;" and the two sexes do not more certainly, nor by a more unerring law, gravitate to each other, than power and property—You can only cause them to change hands. I could almost wish, indeed, for the accomodation of the gentleman from Augusta, that God had ordained it otherwise, but so it is, and so it is obliged to be. It is of the nature of man. Man always has been in Society,—we always find him in possession of property, and with a certain appetite for it, which leads him to seek it, if not *per fas*, sometimes *per nefas*; and hence the need of laws to protect it, and to punish its invaders.

But, I am subjecting myself, I know, to a most serious reproach. It will be said, that I am not a friend to the poor.—Sir, the gentleman from Chesterfield and the gentleman from Spottsylvania, have dealt with the "friends of the people." to my entire satisfaction. I wish to say a word as to "the friends of the poor."—Whenever I see a man, especially a rich man, endeavoring to rise and to acquire consequence in society by standing out as the especial champion of the poor, I am always reminded of an old acquaintance of mine, one Signor Manuel Ordonez who made a comfortable living and amassed an opulent fortune by administering the funds of the poor. Among the strange notions which have been broached since I have been on the political theatre, there is one which has lately seized the minds of men, that all things must be done for them by the government, and that they are to do nothing for themselves. The government is not only to attend to the great concerns which are its province, but it must step in and ease individuals of the natural and moral obligations. A more pernicious notion cannot prevail. Look at that ragged fellow staggering from the whiskey shop, and see that slattern who has gone there to reclaim him; where are their children? Running about, ragged, idle, ignorant, fit candidates for the penitentiary. Why is all this so? Ask the man and he will tell you, "Oh, the government has undertaken to educate our children for us. It has given us a premium for idleness, and I now spend in liquor what I should otherwise be obliged to save, to pay for their schooling.—My neighbor there that is so hard at work in his field yonder with his son, can't spare that boy to attend, except in the winter months, the school which he is taxed to support for mine.—He has to scuffle hard to make both ends meet at the end of the year, and keep the wolf from the door. His children can't go to this school, yet he has to pay a part of the tax to maintain it." Sir, is it like the friends of the poor to absolve them from what Nature, what God himself, has made their first and most sacred duty? For the education of their children is the first and most obvious duty of every parent, and one which the worthless alone are ever known to neglect.

Mr. Chairman these will be deemed I fear unconnected thoughts; but they have been the ailment of my mind for years. Rumination and digestion can do no more; they are thoroughly concocted.

In the course of not a short or uneventful life, I have had correspondence with various persons in all parts of the Union; and I have seen gentlemen on their return from the North & East, as well as from the new states of the West; and I never heard from any of them, but one expression of opinion as it related to us in Virginia. It was in the sentiment, if not in the language of Virgil, Oh, fortunate, if we knew our own blessedness. They advise us with one voice, "Stick to what you have got, stick to your Constitution, stick to your Right of Suffrage. Don't give up your free hold representation. We have seen enough of the opposite system, and too much." I have received and seen letters breathing this spirit from men who dare not promulgate such sentiment at home, because it would only destroy their hopes of usefulness—from North Carolina, from South Carolina, from Georgia, from Alabama, from Pennsylvania and from N. York.

Sir, the day, come when it may, which sees this old and venerable fabric of ours scattered in ruins, and the mattock and spade digging the foundation for a new political edifice, will be a day of jubilee to all those who have been, and who must be in conflict with those principles which have given to Virginia her weight and consequence at home and abroad. If I understand aright the plans which are in agitation, I had sooner the day should arrive, that must close my eyes forever, than witness their accomplishment. Yes, sir, to this constitution we owe all that we have preserved; (much I know is lost and of great value,) but all that we have saved from the wreck of our political fortunes. This is the mother which has reared all our great men. Well may she be called *magna mater virum*. She has indeed, produced men and mighty men.

But I am told that so far from this being true, we have been living for fifty four years under a government which has no manner of authority, and is a mere usurpation at best.—Yet, sir, during that time, we have changed our government; and I call the attention of this body to the manner in which that change was made. The Constitution of '85 was submitted to the people; and a Convention was called to ratify it, and what was that Convention? It was the old house of Burgesses with a nickname—the old House of Delegates, sir, with a nickname in which the same municipal divisions the state were regarded—the same qualifications required—the same qualified freeholders were returned from the same districts and by the same *sheriffs*—and yet by the waving of a magic wand they were converted into a convention—in which Warwick was made equal with Culpeper, then by far the largest county in the state. Do not gentlemen see where the point of their own argument leads to? If it is a sine qua non of a legitimate government, that it must have the assent of a majority of the people told by the head, then is the Federal Government an usurpation—to which the people *per capita*—King numbers—has never given his assent.

It is now thought necessary to have another convention, and what is it? It is nothing but the senate of Virginia, elected from the same districts, by the same voters, and returned by the same sheriffs; and many of them the self same men; yet when multiplied by four, by talismanic touch, they become a convention. Yes, sir, you can't trust the house of delegates and senate with your affairs, but you can trust a smaller body. You can't trust the whole, but you can trust a part. You can't trust the senate, but you can trust the same men from the same districts, if multiplied by four. Sir, are we men? or are we children? For my share, this is the first convention in which I ever had a seat, and I trust in God it will be the last. I never had any taste for conventions; or for new constitutions, made per order, or kept ready made, to suit casual customers. I need not tell you, sir, that I was not a member of the Staunton convention. No, sir; nor was I a member of the Harrisburg convention, nor the Charlottesville convention. No sir, nor the anti-Jackson convention, though I had the honour, in very good company, of being put to the ban and anathema of that august assembly; and when, to their very great surprise and alarm, we returned their fire, they scattered like a flock of wild geese.

Mr. Chairman, the wisest thing this body could do, would be to return to the people from whom they came, *re infecta*. I am very willing to lend my aid to any very small and moderate reforms, which I can be made to believe that this our ancient government requires. But far better would it be that they were never made, and that our constitution remained unchangeable like that of Lycurgus, than that we should break in upon the main pillars of the edifice.

Sir, I have exhausted myself, and tired you. I am physically unable to recall or to express the few thoughts I brought with me to this assembly. Sir, that great master of the human heart who seemed to know it, as well as if he had made it—I mean Shakspeare—when he brings before our eyes an old and feeble monarch, not only deserted, but oppressed by his own pampered and ungrateful offspring, describes him as finding solace and succour only in his discarded and disinherited child. If this, our venerable parent, must perish, deal the blow who will, it shall never be given by my hand. I will avert it if I can, and if I cannot, in the sincerity of my heart, I declare I am ready to perish with it. Yet, as the gentleman from Spottsylvania says, I am no candidate for martyrdom. I am too old a man to remove: my associations, my habits, and my property, nail me to the Commonwealth. But were I a young man, I would, in case this monstrous tyranny shall be imposed upon us, do what a few years ago, I should have thought parricidal. I would withdraw from your jurisdiction. I would not live under King numbers. I would not be his steward—nor make him my task master. I would obey the principle of self preservation, a principle we find even in the brute creation, in flying from this mischief.

Gentlemen seem to press the question—let it, for me, be taken.—It was only because I felt unwilling to delay the Committee to another week, that I have been induced now to address them under every disadvantage.

* Looking to the Chevalier Ruggles, the Dutch Minister, who was in the Hall.

From the London Court Journal.

DRAMATIC MEMS.

As we do not profess to have direct access to any kind of "authority" but one, on theatrical matters, we are happy to gather from a cotemporary the following statement—which we entirely believe, because it precisely coincides with the impression we had derived from that only "authority" to which we defer in cases of this kind—namely, "the proof—the ocular proof." In fact, if there be one art more unsusceptible of being taught—more "beyond the reach of art,"—than any other, it is that of acting; and the base of that art—the thing which lies in a great measure brought it to the pitiable state which it holds among us (here in England, we mean) in the present day, is *—teaching*. We do not find people rolling into the ludicrous folly of teaching their children to *write* such a character as Sol et. Why then should we attempt the equally impossible task of teaching them to do the next best and most difficult thing—to act it?

"We know from the very best authority—authority we cannot for a moment doubt—that Mrs. Siddons has had nothing whatever to do with the dramatic instruction of her niece, and that, until very shortly before the opening of the Theatre, the father and mother of Miss Kemble were decidedly averse to the profession she has happily chosen,—yielding to the natural bent of her own genius. They never attempted to teach her, because they never intended her to perform. We mention this fact in justice to Miss Kemble, and to show how much may be expected from her in other characters."—*Morning Chronicle*.

On Wednesday the performers of Covent Garden Theatre presented to Miss Kemble a rich bracelet, disfigured by a poor inscription, as follows:—"From the performers of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, to Miss Fanny Kemble, in sincere admiration of her distinguished talents, and a deep sense of the great advantage accruing to them from her exertions.—Oct. 20, 1829." We fear Miss Kemble will not set much store by a gift which is offered to her in such sorry English.

The public continues to be pestered and mystified by the Fire-eaters, Self-poisoners, &c.—They are become, through the medium of the daily papers, one of the standing nuisances of the day. Heaven knows we are tender-hearted enough, in all conscience; but as we see no likelihood of these nuisances being abated by any other means, we do most earnestly desire that some fine day, (as the summer seems coming at last, the wish does not point to a more remote period than about Christmas,) M. Chabert and his competitors will, by mistake, swallow *real* poison, and rid the world of a set of the most impudent impostors that have infested our metropolis since—the last Paris importation of a similar nature. Should this desiderated event not happen by about Christmas, we shall suggest the propriety of burning them all at Smithfield after the fashion of Fox's Martyrs. *They*, at any rate, cannot make any reasonable objections to such a process; as they will of course be allowed a few days previous notice, and can prepare accordingly!

Poor Braham!—If the Edinburgh critics do not misinform us (which, however, is not absolutely impossible,) a most lamentable "change" has just "come o'er the spirit" of Braham's singing, and instead of delighting, we dread to hear of his intended re-appearance in town.—"He sang the airs allotted to him" (says the critic in question) "in a style the most magnificent;"—[So far all is as usual, it appears. But what shall we say to what follows?]—"and in almost *every* tone, more especially in the higher notes, *he reminded us of the astonishing Catalani!*" We pray Price he may not be re-engaged then;—for, much as we admire both Braham and Catalani, and "happy with *either*" as we can be, the two in one is what "no mortal can bear" even to think of.

The fame of Rossini is rapidly extending to places where it had not hitherto reached. His *Barbiere di Seviglia* has just been performed for the first time at Cadiz; and his *Cenerentola* at the Havana. At the latter place Spanish dialogue was adopted, but the original words were preserved in the songs; and so great was the interest excited by the performance that an Italian Opera will immediately be established in the place.

We fear there is little chance of our metropolis being illustrated this season by the performances of the finest genius of her day, Pasta. She has lately been performing with such brilliant success at Milan, (not at the Scala, but the Carcano,) that ten nobleman of Verona have united their purses and their influence to open the Verona Theatre during the ensuing Carnival; and have engaged Pasta to perform three nights a weeks, for which she is to receive the sum of 1300 Napoleons (1040*l*.) This sum (of the correctness of which there is no doubt) does not correspond with the alleged exorbitance of Madame Pasta's demands for singing at our own Opera. It is rather less than 60*l*. a night.

Sontag will not form part of the Italian company at the King's Theatre this season. She returns to Berlin, her leave of absence having expired.

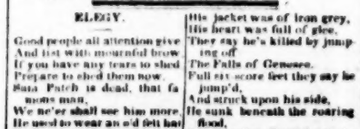
A venerable Nobleman, and one of the large contributors to the subscriptions in aid of the Covent-garden performers, has inclosed to Miss Kemble, in a very complimentary letter, a draft for one hundred guineas.—*Evening paper.*

The pupils of the "Royal Academy of Music," are about to perform Italian Operas at the Brighton Theatre for a few nights.

THE NEW THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.—The patent granted to the family of F. E. Jones, Esq. passed the great seal yesterday. It has not been decided whether a new theatre shall be built on the ground of old Crow Street, or on that of the present theatre in Fishamble Street; if the latter, the whole of the present building will be taken down, and erected on an entirely new plan.—*Dublin paper.*

ELEGY.

Good people all attention give	His jacket was of iron grey,
And list with mournful brow	His heart was full of glee,
If you have any tears to shed	They say he's killed by jumping off
Prepare to shed them now	The Falls of Genesee.
Sam Patch is dead, that fa	Full an score feet they say he
mous man,	jump'd,
We ne'er shall see him more.	And struck upon his side,
He used to wear an old felt hat	He sunk beneath the roaring
With rim torn all before.	flood,
	And thus Sam Patch he died.



Theatre—Chesnut Street.

The Proprietor has the pleasure of informing the public, that he has effected a re-engagement with Mr. and Mrs. Sloman, for a few nights only.

First night of a new Musical Drama, in which Mr. and Mrs. Pearman will perform, assisted by Mr. Wood, Mr. Wemyss, Mr. Kilner, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Maywood, Mr. Rowbotham, Mr. Ball, Mr. Hasbrouck, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Turner, Miss Waring, and the dramatic strength of the Company.

This evening, December 1,
Will be performed, first time in this city, the Musical Play of
THE ANTIQUARY,
Which has been some weeks in preparation.

Jonathan Oldbuck,	Mr. KILNER.
Aaon, his servant,	Mr. JEFFERSON.
Lovel,	Mr. PEARMAN.
Edie Ochiltree,	Mr. MAYWOOD.
Lord Glenallan,	Mr. WOOD.
Hector McIntyre,	Mr. WEMYSS.
Saunders Mucklebackit,	Mr. ROWBOTHAM.
Miss Isabella Wardour,	Mrs. PEARMAN.
Miss Maria McIntyre,	Miss WARING.
Miss Griselda Oldbuck,	Mrs. TURNER.
Magie Muckleb ckit,	Mrs. ROGER.
Elspath of the Craigburnfoot,	Mrs. WOOD.

To conclude with the farce of
THE LADY AND THE DEVIL.

Jeremy,	Mr. JEFFERSON.
Wildoss,	Mr. WEMYSS.
Zephyrina,	Mrs. BLAKE.

Mr. and Mrs. SLOMAN will perform to-morrow evening.
On Thursday, a variety of Entertainments, being for the Benefit of Mrs. PEARMAN.
In preparation, a new Drama, called THE SISTER OF CHARITY.
☞ Doors open at 6, and Performance to commence ½ before 7 o'clock.

Philadelphia Theatre—Arch Street.

This evening, December 1,
Will be presented J. H. Payne's Comedy of
CHARLES THE SECOND;
OR, THE MERRY MONARCH.

King Charles,	Mr. ARCHER.
Captain Copp,	Mr. BRISTOW.
Lady Clara,	Mrs HAMILTON.
Mary Copp,	Miss A. FISHER.

In the course of the evening, FOUR COMIC SONGS, by Mr. BRISTOW.

The Evening's Entertainments to conclude with the Farce of
THE TURNPIKE GATE.

Crack,	Mr. BRISTOW.
Robert Maythorn,	Mr. ANDREWS.
Henry Bluat,	Mr. WALTON.
Joe Bundfast,	Mr. J. FISHER.
Peggy,	Miss A. FISHER.

To-morrow evening, Mr. DUFF will appear.

Washington Amphitheatre—N. Libertics.

Mr. LAIDLEY'S BENEFIT.

This evening, December 1,
The evening's Entertainments to commence with
A GRAND ENTREE.
HORSEMANSHIP, by Master ROGERS.
HORSEMANSHIP,
BY MONS. RICHER.
BLACK ROPE, by Mr. EAGLESTON.
Clown's Act of Horsemanship, by Mr. Whittaker.
Mr. RICARDO will appear and sing TWO NEW COMIC SONGS.
DANCE, by Master ROGERS.
CORDE ELASTIC, by Mons. FORIOSO.
To conclude with
ZEMBUCA;
OR, THE NET MAKER AND HIS WIFE.

Zembuca,	Mr. THOMPSON.
Kotor,	Mr. LAIDLEY.
Bufardo,	Mr. SCHMOTT.
Almazaide, the betrothed wife of Beliu,	

Mr. BROAD'S BENEFIT on Thursday.
In preparation, the Grand Melo-dramatic Romance, with new Scenery, &c. called THE ETHIOP, or the Child of the Desert.
Also in rehearsal, the Melo-Drama of DER FREYSCHUTZ.
Doors open at 6, performance to commence at 7.

THEATRE—CHESNUT STREET.

AN ELEGANT MUSICAL TREAT.
SEVERAL ITALIAN AIRS, AND THE REST OF ENGLISH AND SCOTCH MELODIES.
Thursday evening, December 3d.

A CARD.—Mrs. PEARMAN respectfully announces her friends for Thursday evening next, on which occasion will be produced a most popular Opera, taken from one of Sir Walter Scott's Novels, and in which some of the most beautiful selections of Bishop and other Artists will be given. Mrs. PEARMAN, Mr. SLOMAN and Mr. PEARMAN will perform in a celebrated laughable Farce, with a variety of other Entertainments, which will be expressed in the bills of the day. nov. 30—3t

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PHILADELPHIA:

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 1, 1829.

The ANACONDA, it may be remembered, lately refused to eat in NEW YORK, though he had then fasted for no brief time. The air of this city seems to have sharpened his appetite; as, last evening at eight o'clock, he condescended to sup on three rabbits and a brace of pigeons. He had not tasted food during the three preceding months, and appeared highly delighted with his repast. The CAMELEON, observing the gratification that shone in the face of the spectators, determined to share their smiles, and immediately bolted two cock-roaches. A visitor observed that, if the little animal were as expert at catching these vermin as at swallowing them, he should be glad to lodge him for a month or two; to which he made no reply. The serpent cast his skin yesterday, and now glitters in a new robe of surpassing brilliancy. None of his kind has ever before tasted the delicacies of a PHILADELPHIA market; and his master, finding that he knows how to value them, intends, we are informed, to tempt him again at eight o'clock tomorrow evening. The extreme docility of this immense animal, his obedience and apparent affection to his master, make the exhibition exceedingly interesting to all for whom zoological rarities possess any attractions.

With the Anaconda and Cameleon are exhibited several fine birds. The Golden and the Silver Pheasant, are the most splendid living specimens of the feathered tribe that we have ever seen.

An obituary tribute, which we publish to day, to the memory of a lady who died under circumstances that have awakened more than common interest, cannot but be gratifying to all friends of the family of which she was a member. It is from the pen of a gentleman well acquainted with the character which he has delineated.

It may be proper to mention that Mrs. WASHINGTON, when taken ill on Saturday, was conveyed to the house of Mr. GESSLER, a highly respectable farmer, residing about a mile this side of DARBY. Every attention that the kindest dispositions could suggest were here rendered, and the most judicious means were used for her restoration; but life was already extinct.—Dr. HORNER, who is related to the family of the deceased, arrived about three hours later, and the body was taken to his residence, in this city, the same evening. It was sent to BALTIMORE, yesterday morning, in the steamboat WILLIAM PENN.

The mode of debate now established in Congress—a member moving to adjourn at the conclusion of a speech that he wishes to reply to, and preparing himself, for the morrow, with a tedious pamphlet—has so completely destroyed every thing like parliamentary oratory in our national Legislature, that we are seldom fortunate enough to lay our hands on a speech that our readers would thank us for. Whatever may be the peculiarities of Mr. RANDOLPH, he is not one of the fathers of this style of eloquence. We have therefore devoted several columns to his remarks, on an interesting question in the Virginia Convention.

The NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER of yesterday contains a translation of the official report of Colonel ANTONIO VASQUEZ, the officer who commanded the SPANISH garrison of the Fort at the bar of TAMPICO, assaulted by the MEXICAN troops on the 9th of September. The following extract, containing the whole of his narrative, may be found not uninteresting:—"Yesterday the fort under my command continued entirely inundated with water, in consequence of the terrible hurricane of the preceding day; and the tents, the munitions, and a great part of the palisades, were floating on the liquid element. I leave to your excellency's keen penetration the task of depicting this misfortune, as I cannot find words to describe so lamentable a picture; every thing was horror, confusion, and dismay; and every thing was exposed to momentary destruction, except our arms, the only patrimony of my fidelity and honor. In such an unfortunate state of things, I determined to avoid all further loss, by abandoning the fort, which I did; taking refuge on a hill, about 600 toises distant, where, in the midst of arms, and my valiant soldiers, I remained, exposed to the rain and the tempest, until 12 o'clock, when the storm subsided a little. I then returned to my post, and applied myself exclusively to repairing damages, particularly of the ammunition, which had suffered least from the water; ordering that the artillery and muskets should be put in a disposable condition. This employment occupied us till nightfall; and fires having been made to dry the soldiers, our unpleasant and painful situation was somewhat mitigated; when, at half past eight at night, an officer from the Mexican troops presented himself in our camp, and I went out to receive him. He told me he was sent by his General with advantageous propositions, and after expressing pity for me and my troops, said that unless I surrendered, I should be attacked in a few hours by large columns. I refused to listen to his propositions, and told him I should immediately prepare for defence, as my honor and my strict duties required. He afterwards spoke of the suspension of hostilities, and capitulation negotiated for by your Excellency, which I also would not listen to, because I had received no advice by the regular way. While we were in conversation, three launches were discovered near the shore of the Bar, which, by opening a fire of grape shot upon me, obliged me to leave the officer, call in all the troops which were without the fort, and reply with the artillery to the launches, which were near the opposite shore. All this was the work of a moment. I maintained the strictest watchfulness; and at about two o'clock, the outposts informed me they saw launches at the shore by the store-houses, 500 toises from the fort; and I perceived them landing Mexican troops, so that I ordered the cannon to fire, at which they soon retired. From this circumstance, and the assertions by the flag of truce, I concluded that I should be attacked, and directed the most hasty preparations to be made. My expectations were realized: for an hour had not passed when, simultaneously, and with the quickness of lightning; three columns attacked me, consisting, in all, of about 1,000 men, which, overwhelming my advance posts, came up in crowds, in good order, and formed a semicircle round the very palisade, resolutely attempting to tear it away, and sacrificing some of their number in endeavouring to enter. Their intrepidity and boldness immediately convinced me that they were valiant soldiers. My own men, however, surpassed them in coolness and firmness, although their number did not exceed 300, and many of them were sick, enfeebled by labor and want of food. The action was sustained with the greatest vigor and bloodshed by both parties. The enemy were repulsed, but returned to the palisade with enthusiasm; and were again and again repulsed, but again and again returned, grasping and pulling again at the same palisadoes, with as much determination as at first. My troops, being firm in the defensive, and what is still more, faithful Spaniards, on that day exhibited the hereditary valor of their magnanimous nation. An indistinguishable fire was kept up by both parties; and the assailants and the defenders crossed their bayonets, and endeavoured to unfix and pull them from each other; while the artillery, obliged to economize their ammunition, fired to advantage, and with commendable certainty. I assisted at every point, with my voice and presence, placing men wherever I thought it necessary, exhorting the officers to the last. Soon after the commencement of the action, I was severely wounded; but being sensible not only of its serious nature, but of the effects if I should withdraw, I concealed my wound as well as I could, and continued for two hours in directing the battle, and in affording personal assistance at the points most exposed to danger. My copious loss of blood by my wound, the debility which ensued, my exertion in giving orders, weariness, and the weakness caused by a late fever, this complication of difficulties totally prostrated my strength for a considerable time. I however remained on the esplanade, and persevered in my energetic resolution, to lose the last soldier before I would permit the capture of the fort, which was defended, and I have the honour of informing your excellency that my commands were justified by the result. Spaniards to the last, the action was continued with similar attacks, and equal energy. The interior of the fort, the ditch, and the scarp, were covered with the dead of both parties. In this state of things, the morning of this day dawned; and in spite of my own weakness, and the loss of about one half of our number, I ordered 40 men to make a sally, and charge with the bayonet, which was performed with enthusiasm and resolution, following with much speed the precipitate flight of the Mexicans, to the distance of a musket shot from my position. Two columns of infantry presented themselves to receive them, each with 400 cavalry; on which the party returned to the fort, and the artillery fired twice upon them, with grape, which threw them into disorder, and hastened the flight of the columns, which then left the field to the Spaniards, scattered with corpses. The enemy have lost 150 killed, and about 250 wounded; and my troops 56 of the former, and 86 of the latter—on both sides being included a proportionate number of chiefs and officers. The action being terminated, I gave orders to collect all the wounded. The want of a surgeon and medicines, with the want of accommodations, and the humidity of the fort, obliged me, in regard to humanity, to solicit the Mexican General, Teran, to send for his wounded men and my own at the same time, if he found it convenient—a proposition which he immediately assented to, sent launches, and took them all to Old Tampico."

The play-bill tells us that the *Antiquary*, the piece announced for this evening at the CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, had a run of more than a hundred nights at Covent Garden. Dramas of the same class, after having been very successful in LONDON, have not seldom failed here, from a cause that was obvious enough. In former seasons, even when sufficient care and skill were employed in other respects, the music was too frequently neglected. The orchestra now is in excellent order, and the Pearmans are both very agreeable singers; so that much pleasure may be expected from the musical entertainment of this evening. The play is said to be better adapted to the stage than any other of those taken from Sir WALTER's novels. Almost the whole of the company—which is really an excellent one—will assist in the performance.—The scene that represents the rushing in of the tide was tried last night, after the conclusion of the evening's performances, and, we are assured by a friend who was present, succeeded admirably.

The annexed explanation of a term in very common use we observe in a respectable London journal, and presume it to be correct:—"We every day hear of steamboats and manufactories having engines of perhaps 20, 30, or 40 horse power; but as there probably may be among our readers some who do not precisely comprehend what that power means, we beg leave to explain the subject as it is now understood. The power of a horse is considered to be that which will elevate a weight of 32,000 lbs. the height of one foot in a minute of time, equal to three miles; at the rate of four miles an hour. (Another estimate reduces this to only 22,000lbs. raised one foot high in a minute, equivalent to 100lbs. 2 1-2 miles per hour.)—This is a force greater than that exerted by a common cart-horse, which is not estimated at more than 70lbs.; that is to say, that a horse harnessed to a cart, weighing with its load 40 cwt. or two tons, and drawing on a level road at the rate of four miles an hour, makes use of the same force as if his traces, instead of being fastened to a cart, were passed over a pulley, and lifted perpendicularly a weight of 70lbs.—The extension of the power of the steam-engine in horses' powers is consequently more practical than scientific. It was introduced when steam-engines first began to supersede horse-mills, when the manufacturer naturally inquired, how many horses a steam-engine would dispense with?"

ITEMS.

The rain of last evening was accompanied by several vivid flashes of lightning, and some very tolerable thunder. We do not think the Admiral quite as correct as usual, in reporting "a violent thunder storm."

A letter from a gentleman of Norfolk, Va. on his way to New Orleans, dated Louisville, Ky. Nov. 10, to his friend, says:—"The last intelligences from New Orleans, states, that the fever had subsided, and attributes the circumstance to the fact of there being no unacclimated persons in the city. It is now snowing very fast here."

Steamboat navigation is about to be suspended on Lake Huron.

The Editor of the Yorkville, S. C. Pioneer, has recently seen a considerable quantity of gold collected within the last month, from the Herring and King's Mountain mines, lying on the edge of Lincoln county, N. C. and adjoining York district.—These mines, and particularly the Herring, promise to yield abundantly to their owners.

Mr. George Ritter, of Burlington, (Otsego county,) N. Y. Constable and Collector of the town, and Deputy Sheriff of the county, for a period to his life, by cutting his throat, on the 23d ultimo. No cause is assigned for this deed of rashness.

There were in the N. York Almshouse last week, 614 men, 689 women, 487 boys, 310 girls; total 2000. Of these the number of natives was 1195, foreigners 805, children at nurse 105.

On the farm of Joseph Harlan, Esq. of Harford county, Md. is an apple tree which has produced three crops this season! A few days since the tree was budding, and had the weather continued mild, would have been in blossom for the fourth time! Mr. H. planted this tree about twenty years ago, and since it commenced bearing, has not failed to produce two crops per season. It was never grafted.

Madame Feron is engaged at the theatre in Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Hamblin is also playing there.

During the fire at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday last, the cabins of the brigs Leander, and Cashier, and the schrs. Velocity and Hazard, were entered and robbed of several valuable articles.

The Baptist Meeting House, on Washington street, in Alexandria, D. C. was entirely consumed by fire on Saturday morning last.—The adjoining houses were preserved by the vigorous exertions of the firemen. The fire is said to have originated from accident.

James Pettit has been convicted before the General Council of Cherokees, in Georgia, of bigamy, and ill treatment to his Cherokee wife Elizabeth. He was fined $500, and his sentence forfeited by law to Elizabeth and her children.

The weather at Bangor, Me. continued mild up to the 24th inst. There had been but a three light snows, and an abundance of rain, overflowing the watercourses. Forty vessels were in the harbour.

The Legislature of South Carolina commenced its annual Session on the 23d ult. at Columbia.

The editor of the Delaware *Advertiser* offered, in the spring, a premium of 20 dollars to any one of the subscribers to that paper, who should produce the greatest quantity of merchantable Indian Corn, from one acre of ground. The premium has been awarded to Jos. R. Shee, Esq. of Cambrige, Md. who raised the quantity season, from one acre of ground, amounting after toll to more than one hundred bushels of shelled corn.

It is stated in the Winchester Republican, that arrangements are making to place a line of stages on the road from Baltimore to Wheeling, on the Ohio, and that $20,000 have already been subscribed towards the object.

The remains of the late Judge Washington were deposited on Sunday last in the family vault at Mount Vernon.

A Convention is proposed in the state of Georgia, for a revision of the Constitution.

Thomas Ruffin was, on the 24th ult. elected, by the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, *vice* Judge Toomer, who has held the trust *pro tem.* since the decease of Chief Justice Taylor.

The Cherokee Legislature have resolved that it is expedient to send a delegation of five men to Washington City the ensuing winter, for the purpose of making known to the representatives of the United States, the feelings of the nation, on subjects which are of vital importance.

At the term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held last week in Canandaigua, N. Y. George Bean (known as Dr. Bean) was convicted of perjury, and sentenced to the States' prison, at Auburn, for three years and six months.

The city of Charleston has a claim of $30,000 against the general Government on account of sums contributed by the city council for the support of the Marine Hospital in that place. A special commissioner has been appointed to proceed to Washington on the subject.

A schooner commanded by Capt. Haddock, on a sealing voyage from Cranberry Island, Me. was lost in May last, with all the crew, 19 in number. 13 were married and 7 had 11 children each. By this distressing occurrence it is thought 100 children were made orphans.

There are two large beech trees in Danby, Vt. whose trunks at the ground are two feet apart, and at the height of nine feet unite and form one tree.

Martin Fahay is to be tried in New Brunswick soon, for setting fire to Kingston jail, where he was a prisoner for debt.

A case was lately tried in Savannah, where a man by the name of Samuel Goldsmith had obtained credit to the amount of several hundred dollars, suffered himself to be sued for the amount, and after having been committed to jail by legal process, applied for the benefit of the Insolvent law. At the trial, on the day appointed for his discharge, it appeared in evidence, that all his property, real and personal, had been several years ago conveyed to trustees, for the benefit of his wife and children, and, although it appeared he had been doing a large business, as a pedlar, through the State, his schedule filed, showed that he was possessed of no property. The Jury retired, and after an absence of about 20 minutes, found him guilty of fraud, which subjects him to close imprisonment until a fair return of property is rendered.

We have been informed, by a gentleman of this place, says the Chillicothe Gazette, that there were but twenty-five persons buried in both of the grave yards in this town within the last year, ending on the 1st inst. and that almost one half of this number were brought in from the surrounding country. This, is perhaps, the lowest mortality which ever occurred in any country in a population of the size of ours—between three and four thousand souls; and is the best and highest evidence which we can offer, in support of the health of our town.

SHIP NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Arrived, brig Palm, Lincoln, 7 days from Boston, with mdze. to Grants & Stone.

Brig Pilot, Fisher, 7 days from Boston, with mdze. to A. C. Barclay.

Schr. Charles King, Smith, 4 days from New York, with mackerel, to S. C. Bunting.

Schr. Diana, Briggs, 3 days from New York, with mdze. to John Gooden, Jr.

Schr. Thorn, Crowell, 3 days from New York, with mdze. to E. N. Bridges.

Schr. Triumph, Roecap, 5 days from New Haven, with mdze. to D. W. Prescott.

Schr. Hope, Cottingham, 5 days from Suffolk, with shingles, to Captain.

Schr. Eagle, Room, 3 days from New York, with barley, to C. & F. King.

Schr. Lucy Anner, Mathews, 7 days from Boston, with mdze. to Lincoln & Ryerse.

Schr. B. K. Valentine, 3 days from New York, with mdze. to Lincoln & Ryerse.

Schr. Nancy, Drinkwater, Portland, 15 days, with mackerel, to A. C. Barclay.

Schr. Wm. Penn, Wing, Halifax, 8 days, with plaster, to A. C. Barclay.

Schr. Rover, Lloyd, Cherrystone, 4 days, with grain, to Captain.

Schr. Wild Cat, Ford, Oxford, 4 days, with flour, to Captain.

Schr. Messenger, Kelly, Providence, 4 days, with mdze. to Thomas & Martin.

Schr. Little John, Smith, New York, 4 days, with mdze. to Captain.

Schr. Gloucester, Clark, Albany, 6 days, with barley and beef, to C. & F. King.

Schr. Eliza, Marble, Ingham, 6 days, with fish, to Captain.

Sloop Star, Egbert, 2 days from Baltimore, via canal, with mdze to W. J. Watson.

Sloop Exchange, Taylor, 3 days from Sinepuxent, with mdze. to Captain.

Sloop Mary & Martha, Biddle, from Baltimore, via canal, with mdze. to J. Hand.

Sloop Lafayette, Peterson, from Baltimore, via canal, with mdze. to W. J. Watson.

Below, 1 brig, name, &c. unknown.

CLEARED, brig Ocean, Duling, St. Thomas, Jno. H. Smith.

Br. Barque Lady of the Lake, hence for Liverpool, sailed from the Capes Nov. 22, put back leaky, took a Delaware pilot; the wind coming out from the West, it is presumed she stood for New York.

Brig Dido, Barnes, for Havre, went to sea on Friday.

Ships John, for Charleston and Antwerp; Canton Packet, for St. Thomas; Ann, Bird, for Savannah; Chester, for New Orleans; brigs James Coulter, for Vera Cruz; Delight, for St. Barts; Emily, St. Jago; and Constitution, for Monte Video, went to sea on Saturday last.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Arrived, ship Saracen, Hammond, of Boston, from Liverpool, Oct. 19th, with coal, salt, &c. Spoke, Nov. 6th, lat. 44, long. 52, fishing schr. Constitution, of Marblehead, with 10,000 fish.

Brig Aerial, Saunders, Bath, 5 days, with granite, stone and fish.

Brig Eliza, Perry, from Thomaston.

Brig Brunette, Jenkins, from Falmouth.

Schr. Sarah, Pearce, from St. Johns, N. B., and 5 days from Eastport. The brig Hanford, which left this port 18th ult. for St. Johns, passed Eastport on the 20th.

Cleared, ship Pacific, Crocker, Liverpool.

Ship Corinthian, Chadwick, London.

Ship Erie, Funck, Havre.

Ship Mary, Allen, Montevideo and a market.

Ship Emperor, Bennett, Savannah.

Brig William & Henry, Francis, Boston.

Brig Hope's Delight, Harden, Yarmouth.

Brig Bunker Hill, Doty, Port au Prince.

Brig Henry, Kirby, Baltimore.

Barque Wm. Smith, McLellan, New Orleans.

Barque Columbus, Drinkwater, Antwerp.

Below, 1 ship and 1 schr.

Passengers in the ship Saracen, Captain Hammond, from Liverpool:—Mrs. Hammond, and 126 in the steerage.

Passengers in the brig Montilla, sailed for Carthagena and Santa Martha:—Silas E. Burrows, Esq. of New York; Senor Don Sousa Dias, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Brazilian Majesty to the Republic of Colombia, suite and servants; Senor Don ... Lisbon, Secretary to the Embassy; William Thomas Ross, Esq. of England; Senor Gabriel Padilla Padro, of Costa Rica; Senor Juan Gallard, of Bogota; Dr. B. Purdey, of Montreal; Mr. John Hope, of Scotland; and Mr. Cummings Lunn, of Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Arrived, ship Nautilus, Nash, from Rotterdam and Helvoet, Oct. 26. Left no Am. vessels. At Seravendale, ship Virginia, Smith, just arrived. Brig Mentor, Sinclair, for Hamburg, sailed from Briello, 26th. Ship Indian Chief, Williams, was below Seravendale, discharging.

Brig Stinchcomb, Lord, from St. Ubes.

Schr. Prospect, Pierce, from Bangor, Me. Fell in with and boarded, 25th inst. Isle of Shoals W. by S. 3 leagues, schr. New Packet, of Wells, on her beam ends, two boats then alongside, taking out sails and rigging.—The quarter deck only was above water. Cut away her masts, scuttled the deck, and took from the cabin a chest, some books, papers, &c. The Capt. and crew have been landed at Salem.

Cleared, ship Pocahontas, Bradshaw; Sandwich Islands.

Ship Coriolanus, Sampson, Charleston.

Ship M'Lellan, Higgins, New Orleans.

Brig Boston, Tinkham, Antwerp.

Brig James, Barker, Halifax.

SALEM, Nov. 26.—Arrived, brig Amethyst, Willis, Para, 2d ult.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 22.—Arrived, schr. Trimmer, Richmond. 26th, schr. Relief, do.; sloop Rodman, New York.

25th, sloops James Lawrence, Liberty, and Erie, Albany.

Sailed from Edgartown, Nov. 25, Foster, Clark, Pacific.

PORTLAND, Nov. 25.—Cleared, brig Nun, Timmons, New Orleans.

Schr. Jack, Proctor, Martinique.

28th.—Arrived, brig Virginia Packet, Kenney, St. Ubes, Oct. 13.

Brig Susannah, Fox, New York.

Brig Telegraph, Norris, Trinidad de Cuba, via New York, 4 days.

Cleared, brig Patriot, Larribee, Cuba.

Sailed, ship James, Shackford, Portsmouth; brigs Nun, Timmons, New Orleans; Washington, Robinson, New Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—Arrived, Steamboat Norfolk, Henderson, from Norfolk. Lay too for 18 hours in a heavy gale. Saw no vessels bound up.

Cleared, ship Galen, Cooksey, Montevideo and a market.

Brig Louisiana, Patton, South America and a market.

NORFOLK, Nov. 26.—In Hampton Roads, ship Jefferson, Ivy, London, and 28 days from Land's End, in ballast. 26th ult. Scilly bearing ENE. distant 30 leagues, spoke brig Hyperion, of and from Baltimore, bound to Bremen; 23d inst. in lat. 74 12, lon. 37 15, ship Minerva, of and from New York, bound to Charleston. Mr. John James, aged 19 years, of Matthews County, Va. one of the crew, died on board on the 20th day out.

Also, brig Sea Horse, believed from South America, bound to Alexandria.

The schr. Emily Davis, for Philadelphia, did not sail yesterday, as was reported.

Cleared, ship Andrew Scott, Soule, City Point.

LOSS OF THE BRIG TOMOKO, OF PHILADELPHIA.—From the subjoined extract of a letter from Captain Wm. Maxwell, Jr. of this place, with which we have been obligingly favored, we learn the following particulars of the loss of the above vessel.—

MOSQUITO BEACH, Oct. 31.—"I am sorry to inform you that the brig Tomoko, under my command, was cast away on the Beach at this place, during a heavy gale of wind; the water was so low on the Bar, that I could not get over. Fortunately, out of 75 men who were on board, not an individual was lost, or sustained the most trifling injury, and we have succeeded in saving every thing except the vessel."

[The Tomoko was owned by Mr. Samuel Grice, of Philadelphia, and has been engaged for some time in bringing live oak timber from Mosquito, E. F. to the Navy Yard at this place. When cast away, she was on her voyage from Boston to Mosquito.]

We also learn that the schr. William Porter, Grice, (belonging to the same owner,) on her passage from Mosquito to this port, with live oak timber, was cast away, and that the vessel has gone to pieces—the particulars we have not learned.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. Nov. 28.—Arrived, sloop Diadem, Pettit, Philadelphia, via Canal.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Nov. 25.—Arrived, brig Aurora, Smith, from Rum Key, cargo, salt.

Brig Mary, Knight, from Portland, cargo, salt.

Cleared, schr. Grandee, Parker, for Martinique.

Schr. Hiberuia, Eustis, for Port au Prince.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 23.—Arrived, brig Atlantic, Bailey, Baltimore, 10 days.

Schooner Agate, Simmons, Baltimore, 28 days. 29th ult. off Cape Hatteras, experienced a severe gale of wind from E. N. E. to W. N. W. during which was compelled to throw over a part of the cargo, stove the Caboose, split the fore sail, jib, and flying jib, and caused the vessel to leak. 7th inst. in the Gulf Stream, in a gale from S. W. to W. shipped a sea, which sprung the main boom. 14th instant, off Cape Hatteras, spoke schooner Whale, of and from Stonington, Conn. for N. Orleans, 4 days out.

Schooner Little William, Hill, Matanzas, 7 days.—Sugar, coffee, and fruit. Passengers, Messrs. L. Lovett and N. Hoyt.

French ship Eagle, Galliea, Point Petre, Gaud. 36 days.

Went to sea, brig Langdon Cheves, Baker, Philadelphia.

Schr. John C. Calhoun, Ireland, Philadelphia.

In the offing, brig Catherine, 17 days from Portland.

THE STEAMBOAT PRESIDENT.—The Newport paper of Saturday says:—"This splendid and powerful boat, (having repaired the slight injury done to her boiler,) arrived here last evening. She left New York at 4 P. M. on Thursday, but was detained at Hart Island all night, by a thick snow storm. She left Hart Island at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived here at six last evening; thus accomplishing nearly her whole passage in thirteen hours, against a strong N. wind and heavy sea."

The steam boat Washington, Capt. Comstock, has been withdrawn from the Sound Line, for the present season. Since the first of March the Washington has accomplished 106 trips between Providence and New York. The average time of her passages from New York to Providence, including delays from bad weather and head winds, is nineteen hours, and from Providence to New York, twenty hours. Calculating the distance between the two places at 200 miles, this boat has traversed 21,200 miles, in performing the above trips.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

A WHALE.—We are informed that the crew and passengers of the sloop Franklin, Capt. Lanphear, from this port, saw a few days since a *right Whale of the largest size* in Long Island Sound, nearly opposite New Haven. The crew of the Franklin think they could easily have taken his *Whaleship* if they had had the necessary gear, as it was perfectly calm when he was discovered.—*New London Centinel.*

SNOW STORMS.—The Rochester, N. Y. paper of the 24th inst. says:—The country between this and the Niagara frontier was visited with severe snow storms during the last week. At Buffalo, Batavia, Fredonia, &c. the snow was about two feet deep. The weather here has been cold, but we have had only two or three inches of snow at a time. Much apprehension is entertained respecting the canal.—Its closure, at this early period, with such immense quantities of produce on hand ready to be shipped for the eastward, would be a serious misfortune.

The Ithaca paper of the 25th inst. says:—A Snow Storm, unparalleled in its severity at this early period of the season, occurred in Erie, Genessee, and the contiguous counties, on Thursday and Friday of last week. The Batavia Press, states, that the snow fell in that place to the depth of more than two feet. The stage came from Buffalo to Batavia on runners.

CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser, of the 19th ult. contains a long and interesting article, giving a history of the numerous improvements that have taken place in that flourishing city within the present year. The number of private dwellings erected since January last is stated to exceed four hundred and fifty, and a great proportion of them good and substantial brick buildings. In the same period, eight churches, some of them spacious and elegant, and all neat and substantial, have been added to the public buildings which formerly graced the city. Among these are two Presbyterian Churches, one of them erected on an elevated site, and spoken of as highly ornamental; a Unitarian Church, "whose pointed arches and minerets gave it an appearance which at once carries the mind back to the days of other years;" a Baptist Church, and a Methodist Reformed Church. To the public buildings there have likewise been added two new and commodious market houses, and a Bazaar, of which latter a minute description is given. It is constructed of freestone, and its front "exhibits a rich and beautiful specimen of arabesque architecture." A large basement apartment of this edifice has been finished and set apart as an Exchange, or place for the transaction of general commercial business. A gallery of the fine arts, and a spacious ball room, are also among the apartments. The rear of this fabric presents "a noble facade of Egyptian columns." The building throughout is lighted with gas.

Quebec, Nov. 21.—Our port has been rapidly clearing during this week, very few vessels remain, and these are using all expedition to get to sea. The brig Braganza for Demerara, has been underwritten by the merchants here, an unusual occurrence, if not the first instance of the kind.

The Ottawa and British Sovereign for London, sailed this day with a good breeze from the westward.

Lord John Townsend, whose good humour was proverbial, was dining one day at a friend's where among other servants, the coachman waited on the table. In handing a sauce tureen, honest John unluckily spilt part of its contents over his lordship's clothes, who, instead of showing any displeasure, jocosely said, "John, you should take care never to grease any thing but your wheels."

CONSIDERATION.—A couple of young people, living near the Potomac, having some notion to try matrimonial life, the young man being diffident and slow in conversation about the matter—the young lady grew impatient, and to bring the business to a close, demanded a more explicit avowal on the part of her lover in the following terms:—"Frank, if you intend to marry me, I wish to know it, so that I may make preparation." A long pause ensued,—at length Frank broke silence, and exclaimed:—"No meat, no corn, and fishing time almost over! Good Lord, Nelly, I can't."

A young man was brought up, from the Dry Dock Bank, with two forged checks, for $90 each, drawn in the name of Samuel Thompson, Agent of the Emigrant Office. On his examination, two other checks for the same amount were found on him—all of which he admits drawing. He was committed for trial. It is supposed that he obtained the name of Thompson by having purchased a small bill on Liverpool from him.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

DIAMONDS.—The great diamond of the King of Portugal weighs 1,680 carats, of four grains each, and is valued at the enormous sum of 224,000,000*l.* The diamond in the sceptre of Russia, which was stolen from a Malabar idol by a French grenadier, weighs 779 carats, and is valued at 4,854,728*l.* The diamond of Aurungzebe weighed 2,799 carats, and was valued at 399,000*l.* Another diamond of the King of Portugal, weighing 215 carats, is valued at 388,290*l.* The diamond of the Emperor of Germany weighs 1,385 carats, and is valued at 114,996*l.* The diamond of the King of France, called the "Regent," weighing 13,675 carats, is valued at 218,750*l.* And a diamond, mentioned by Ferishta, as having formed part of the plunder of Chusero, one of the Mahommedan conquerors of India who ravished Malabar, must have been worth about 255,000*l.* sterling; for it is described as "a perfect diamond of 168 ruttys," or 147 carats, and consequently, supposing it to have been equal in purity to the "Regent" and the second Portuguese diamond above mentioned, its value would amount to the sum just stated.

Manufacturers' Market,

Nos. 13 and 15 NORTH WATER STREET.

EVERY *WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AFTERNOON*, will be arranged for *PRIVATE SALE.*

A large and general assortment of *AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS*, comprising all the varieties made in the city and neighbourhood, with an assortment of *AMERICAN PRINTED CALLICOES.*

Also, a quantity of *BRITISH* and *CANTON GOODS.*

OBITUARY.

Died suddenly, on the 28th of November, 1829, in the 60th year of her age, Mrs. ANN WASHINGTON, the consort of the late Hon. BUSHROD WASHINGTON, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. The bereavement which this lady experienced on the 26th instant, only two days before, in the death of a husband to whom she was entirely devoted, and whose existence the event has proved was identified with her own, left her without a desire to live, and she fell a martyr to an intensity of attachment which she had manifested with an undeviating constancy and enthusiasm during the forty years of their union. This unexpected conclusion of her existence was a remarkable proof of a trait of character, which, always active, had a dominant influence on her life for the last twelve or fifteen years—to wit, a devoted attachment to her relatives. Sensitive and affectionate in a high degree, and having never known what it was to be herself a mother, the current of domestic affections, for this want perhaps of its natural channel, was turned with increased vehemence to the objects nearest her,—as her husband, her mother, her sisters, and their children.—This warmth of family feeling extended its amiable influence to such as had even the most distant claim to consanguinity;—and mistress of Mount Vernon for the last thirty years, its generous and elegant hospitality was, until her spirits became benumbed by affliction, always warmly conceded by her to its numerous visitants from all parts of the world.

Originally possessed of an acute mind, which was improved by a high education, and refined by an extended intercourse with the best society, her intelligence, amenity of manners, and numerous accomplishments, made her both the charm and ornament of the distinguished circle in which she moved. The gaieties and festivities of life were, however, cut short in 1815, by the death of her beloved mother. A depression of spirits, arising from an amiable weakness of character, which she strove in vain to combat, followed this event, and finally produced from the world a close seclusion; which, through its inscrutable nature, was liable to be much misunderstood. To her near relatives, however, she was always accessible, always tenderly alive to what afflicted them; and her sympathies with the misfortunes of society always remained active. Her personal affections now centered in her husband; he was the staff of her existence, and to be absent from him even for a few hours produced intolerable anguish in the state of melancholy to which she was brought. To one who, like him, knew and felt so fully all the duties of life, this morbid affection, far from being irksome, seemed to impose new obligations instead of rescinding the old ones; and it became his happiness to indulge and humour it. He had enjoyed her unlimited affection during many years, while her mind was unclouded by sorrow and untouched by depression; she had contributed largely to his happiness by a strict observance of all the duties of a good wife; and it was not possible for a mind so honest and affectionately constituted as his, to forget what was due to her as the partner whom he had solemnly promised "to love, comfort, honour, and keep, in sickness and in health, so long as he lived." The strength of his attachment seemed, therefore, rather to increase by the requisitions made upon it, and continued unabated to the last hour of his existence. In his preparation for death, the only pang which appeared to attend it was the reflection how badly she would sustain his departure, how unmitigated would be her anguish for the residue of her existence; and he gave her much advice how to conduct herself after his demise.

His wish, he declared to a friend only a few days before his death, had been that it might have pleased the Almighty to remove her from existence before himself. It would seem, indeed, as if his prayer on this subject had not been unheeded. Two days after his death she started from this city with a nephew and niece, Mr. and Mrs. John Washington, on her sorrowful return home; determined, however, as she said, to follow exactly the advice of her dear husband. They had proceeded only four or five miles on the Darby road, when she complained of feeling indisposed; and, before the carriage which conveyed her could be driven to a farm house on the road side, the vital spark was totally extinguished.

Her remains have now followed those of her husband, to be deposited in the family vault at Mount Vernon.

Wistar's Cough Lozenges.

PREPARED from the original prescription of the late Professor Wistar. These Lozenges, so justly celebrated for the speedy relief they afford to those afflicted with coughs, arising from colds and influenza, are constantly to be had at

FREDERICK BROWN'S,
Drug and Chemical Store,
N. E. corner of Chesnut and Fifth street.

Also, to be had as above, French JUJUBE PASTE, a new and elegant article just received from Paris, for coughs, colds, &c.

Gum Pectoral, Tolu and Ipecacuanha Lozenges, &c.

dec. 1—eotm

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, December 8, 1829, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 199 North Second street,

A large stock of Hats, &c. Also, a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Sideboard, Tables, Beds, Bedding, Looking Glasses, Shovel and Tongs, Andirons, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of ———, and to be sold by GEORGE REES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, December 1, 1829.

dec. 1—3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be sold, at Public Vendue, on Monday, December 7, 1829, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 28 Arch street,

A large stock of Cabinet Furniture, consisting of Sideboards, Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, &c. &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of ———, and to be sold by GEORGE REES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, November 30, 1829.

dec. 1—3t

The Keepsake and Gem, for 1830.

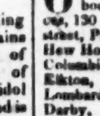
JUST received and for sale by JOHN GRIGG, No. 9, North Fourth street, the Keepsake, for 1830.

Also, The Gem, a Literary Annual, for 1830.

"Buds and Flowers begin the year,
Song and Tale bring up the rear."

For sale as above, all the English and American Annuals, for 1830. dec. 1—4t

FOR SALEM, MASS.



The schr. NYMPH, John Day, Master. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, at Pine street wharf, or to HACKER, BROWN & CO. No. 56 South Front street.

12mo. 1—tf

NOTES

OF the following Broken Banks, will be bought by S. SYLVESTER, at either of his Offices, 130 Broadway, New York, and 30½ South Third street, Philadelphia:—

New Hope, Columbia, Elkton, Lombard, Darby, Middle District, Trenton, Jersey City, Franklin, Green County,

And of most other broken banks, or the highest price will be given in Lottery Tickets.

dec. 1—tf SYLVESTER.

THE KEEPSAKE, FOR 1830,

WITH nineteen Engravings in the first style of art; The Gem, for 1830, with thirteen splendid Engravings; The Juvenile Keepsake, for 1830, with eight fine prints, are received and for sale by

dec. 1—1t R. H. HOBSON.

SOUVENIRS, &C.

NEAL & MACKENZIE, No. 201 Chesnut street, between the Theatre and Arcade, offer for sale, among a variety of seasonable articles, the following new Souvenirs, both English and American: Friendship's Offering; Token; Gem; Amulet; Literary Souvenir; Juvenile Forget-Me-Not; New Year's Gift; Ackermann's Forget-Me-Not.

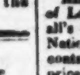
Also, a large assortment of engravings; Jones' Views of London; Gentlemen's Seats, Public Works, Westall's Great Britain, Illustrated; Views in Edinburgh; National Portrait Gallery, in three numbers, each No. containing three Portraits of distinguished persons, price 50 cents.

A great variety of New Dramatic Works, lately from London, containing portraits.

New Songs, Poachers, Large Bushy Whiskers, &c.

dec. 1—tf

TO LET.



A Three Story BRICK HOUSE, in Vine street, No. 24. It is convenient and commodious, and very pleasantly situated. Rent moderate. Enquire at this office. nov. 26—tf

From a late London paper.

THE ENGLISH AMBASSADOR AT PARIS AND THE FRENCH CUSTOM-HOUSE.

(Communication from Paris.)

Several erroneous statements having appeared in the French as well as in the English papers, respecting some cases containing prohibited articles sent from London, and addressed to the British Ambassador at Paris, we understand from authority, that the following is a correct account of the transaction:—

It appears that the Ambassador's coachmaker in London, was directed to send to Paris the imperials and travelling trunks belonging to his Excellency's carriages, which somehow or other a number of persons unknown to his Excellency, contrived to fill with packages addressed to their friends in Paris. On the arrival of these imperials and trunks, they were, as is customary, sent to the Douane, (Custom House,) until they were claimed by the Ambassador; but, on his Excellency being informed that they were unusually heavy, and suspecting some trick, he refused to receive them, and desired the officers at the Custom-House to open them; when the fraud appearing, the Ambassador desired the superior officer of the Customs to proceed according to law. It appears, however, that this was not the only fraud discovered, for certain cases arriving at the same time, addressed to a *ci-devant* member of the *corps diplomatique*, at Paris, were also opened, and found to contain a quantity of tulle (lace). The director of the Customs, to cut the matter short, exported the whole in several boxes—the travelling trunks and imperials being given up to his Excellency, which explains the reason of a smaller number of the cases addressed to the British Ambassador being exported than what were imported, and this we state in reference to an article on this subject which appeared in *The Times* of the 5th instant—namely, that "*ten* packages went to Paris, and only seven were returned." It appears, therefore, that although the number of cases were less, still more contraband goods were thus exported than imported. The *French Liberal* papers say that all this was connived at by the *Polignac*-Administration; but the above affair happened, not under the *present*, but under the *late* Administration.

From the Morning Chronicle.

Some months back Lord Stuart de Rothesay gave orders to his London coachmaker, to forward to Paris a carriage—and the other appendages for the conveyance of luggage were, without the authority, or even the knowledge of Lord Stuart, used to convey ten parcels; of these, three were to the address of the Portuguese Ambassador, and the remaining seven to different individuals, but not one to Lord Stuart. When the number of the packages excited the attention of the French Custom-House officers, the Portuguese Ambassador immediately made application to have his consignment handed over to him, and, by some means or other, he had sufficient interest to succeed in his application: he received his three parcels unopened; of course the nature of their contents has not transpired. We have dwelt upon this fact because it is probable that this first concession to the privilege of the Ambassador to a friendly Power led to the subsequent indulgence extended to the remaining seven packages, which have been the subject of so much angry animadversion.

As soon as this part of the consignment was thus disposed of, the British Ambassador was applied to as to the manner in which the remainder were to be dealt with. His first answer was—"Let them take their fate—I know nothing about them—dispose of them according to your revenue regulations." Unluckily, and unguardedly, his Lordship afterwards consented to a proposal to send them back to the place from whence they came; had they been confiscated on the spot, as was the case in a former instance, 1817, when the Duke of Wellington was Ambassador, the affair would have been at an end. However, the obnoxious articles were placed in the hands of Mr. Marshall, the English Consul, at Calais, and the first intimation our Government received on the subject was by a communication from that gentleman.

When the consignment was returned to London, an investigation, rigorous and searching, was made by the commissioners; and the affair, thoroughly sifted, afforded sufficient proof of the guilty participation of several individuals. We are in possession of all the names, but for the present we suppress them, for a reason we shall presently mention. We shall not practice the same reserve as to the stations in society they respectively occupy, so far as that is ascertained. One is an eminent London tradesman; a second a Frenchman, a dealer in perfumery, residing in the neighborhood of Leicester-square; a third a confidential domestic in the establishment of the British Ambassador; and a fourth an individual whose name is known, and whose letter, found in one of the opened parcels, was, as already stated, addressed to the above-mentioned domestic. The exact occupation of this fourth person cannot be distinctly ascertained.

The Commissioners who conducted the investigation have made their report to the Lords of the Treasury, and a case has been laid before the proper law officers, to enable them to select the persons against whom prosecutions may be commenced, with a probability of their being followed up by convictions. The whole of the packages are under orders to be forwarded to Calais, with peremptory instructions to the English Consul to consign them to the French Authorities, to be dealt with according to law.

It may be advisable to inform our readers, who will probably feel considerable surprise at the information, that the amount of legal duty upon the articles attempted to be smuggled, would not have exceeded 90*l.* This is not to be supposed to extend to the three unopened consignments handed over to the Portuguese Ambassador, as their contents are not known, and, consequently, the amount of injury to the French revenue cannot in that instance be ascertained.

We are sorry to learn, that, from some cause or other, the person who to us appears the first and great delinquent, is not supposed to be amenable to the existing laws. Our reason for suppressing, for the moment, the names of the parties implicated, will be readily found in the fact we have stated, that the case is as yet before the law officers.

POCKET MAPS

OF the Districts of South Carolina. H. S. TANNER is preparing a complete series of Travelling Maps of the various Districts of South Carolina. Each District will be put up in a convenient morocco case. A part of the series will be ready for sale on Wednesday next, at the Map Store, No. 144 Chesnut street, opposite the Theatre. nov. 30—3t

Bush's Bible Questions.

SCRIPTURE Questions, designed principally for adult Bible Classes. By George Bush, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Indianapolis, Indiana.—Five Numbers of the above are published, and for sale by TOWAR & HOGAN,

nov. 30—tf No. 255 Market street.

KEEPSAKE, GEM, &C. FOR 1830.

JUST received and for sale by E. L. CAREY & A. HART, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets,

The KEEPSAKE, for 1830, edited by F. Mansel Reynolds, embellished with eighteen splendid Engravings, by the first Artists.

THE GEM, a Literary Annual, for 1830, embellished with *thirteen* fine Engravings, by the first Artists.

THE JUVENILE KEEPSAKE, edited by Thomas Roscoe, fine plates.

THE LITERARY SOUVENIR, edited by Alaric A. Watts, fine plates.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING.

THE IRIS, a Literary and Religious Annual, fine plates.

THE FORGET-ME-NOT, *fourteen* fine plates.

The Bijou, Winter's Wreath, Juvenile Forget-Me-Not, Token, Atlantic Souvenir, Talisman, Pearl, Boy's Own Book, &c. &c. dec. 1—tf

A FEW CHILDREN

CAN have genteel boarding, in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. Inquire at this office.

nov. 25—1aw4w

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening, 29th ult. by the Rev. Wm. H. Furness, Mr. RICHARD H. HOBSON, Merchant, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Mr. John Hobson, all of this city.

On the 26th Nov. 1829, by Thos. Smith, Esq. at the house of George Sellers, in Upper Darby, Delaware County, Mr. WILLIAM PEIRSON, of Baltimore, to Miss ABIGAIL ANN ASH, of the same place.

On Friday evening, the 27th, by the Rev. Peter Van Pelt, JOHN W. ASHMEAD, Attorney at Law, to HENRIETTA GRAHAM, daughter of Richard Flower, of Chester, Delaware county.

DIED.

On Sunday evening, Mr. JOHN KETTINGER, Sen. in the 70th year of his age. The friends and acquaintances of the family, are particularly invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Chesnut Hill, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

On Sunday, the 29th ult. after a short illness, ELIZABETH MOORE, aged 74 years.

Yesterday morning, the 30th ult. aged two years, nine months and four days, WILLIAM BUMFORD DAWES, youngest son of Mr. Charles Dawes, of this city.

Yesterday, Mr. ROBERT WILEY. His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Ridge Road, near the one mile stone, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

On Sunday evening, Mr. THOMAS HARKINS, in the 55th year of his age.

ALMANACK.

1829. DECEMBER.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
1 TUESDAY,......	7 19	4 41	5 30	[illegible]
2 WEDNESDAY,...	7 19	4 41	6 20	[illegible]
3 THURSDAY,.....	7 20	4 40	7 30	[illegible]
4 FRIDAY,........	7 20	4 40	8 45	[illegible]
5 SATURDAY,.....	7 21	4 39	9 46	[illegible]
6 SUNDAY,........	7 21	4 39	11 3	[illegible]
7 MONDAY,.......	7 22	4 38	11 48	[illegible]

CITIZENS' CANAL LINE TO BALTIMORE.—Steam boat William Penn, Capt. Jeffries, departs from Arch street wharf every morning, at seven o'clock. The public are respectfully informed that the barges pass through the Canal, between this and Baltimore, daily. nov. 16—tf

UNION LINE TO BALTIMORE.—Steam Boat Newcastle, Captain Jenkins, leaves Chesnut street wharf every morning, at seven o'clock. The public are respectfully informed, that passengers by this line arrive in either city before dark. nov. 16—1y

MISSING.

FOUR Sections of Hose, marked PHILADELPHIA FIRE Co. Information respecting them may be left with John L. Young, opposite the Engine House. nov. 30—tf

BOY'S OWN BOOK.

JUST received, an American Edition of the "Boy's Own Book," a complete Encyclopædia of all the diversions, athletic and recreative, of boyhood and youth, and for sale at less than one half the price of an English edition, by E. L. CAREY & A. HART,

nov. 30—tf Corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets.

LOTTERY DRAWS TO-MORROW.

Price of Tickets only $5—Quarters $1 25.

N. CANFIELD & CO'S. OFFICE, No. 22 SOUTH THIRD STREET, directly opposite Congress Hall.

Grand Prizes in our own Union Canal Lottery:—

1 prize of	$20,000	10 prizes of	$500
1	10,000	10	400
1	5000	10	300
1	4210	20	200
10	1000	51	100
10	500		

N. CANFIELD & CO. sold a few days since—

15 27 57	4,010 Dollars.
18 26 55	2,000
41 44 50	1,000
6 7 44	1,000
2 45 56	1,000
7 15 25	1,000
4 6 9	500

And a short time since—

20 41 44	$30,000
18 19 42	4,000
21 29 [illegible]	2,000
17 19 58	1,101

Orders from the country, addressed to N. CANFIELD & CO. Philadelphia, will be promptly attended to. Be particular and apply at the above Office.—Congress Hall is directly opposite. dec. 1—3t

The Edinburgh Review, No. 98,

FOR June, 1829, is this day received by E. LITTELL & BROTHER, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets. dec. 1—tf

WHEATON'S REPORTS.

ANY person willing to sell Wheaton's Reports at a low price, will find a purchaser by application at No. 386 MARKET STREET.

dec. 1—3t

GREAT CHANCE.

Thirty Thousand Dollars—Capital Prize.

ON Thursday, the 17th December next, the drawing of one of the finest Lotteries we have ever offered to the public, will take place at the Arcade. Besides the above capital, there are

2 prizes of	$10,000	10 prizes of	$600
1	5,000	10	500
1	4,210	10	400
10	1,000	10	300

A great number of $200, 100, &c. &c.

Our friends at a distance will do well to apply immediately—their letters will be answered by return of mail.

Whole tickets $10, shares in proportion.

A deduction of 10 per cent. will be made to the regular customers of the LA FAYETTE OFFICE.

CLINTON & CO.,

No. 33 South Third street, opposite Mail Stage Office, Philadelphia. dec. 1—tf

ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, 1830.

PUBLISHED this day and for sale by GEORGE W. DONOHUE, No. 190 South Second street, the Atlantic Souvenir, for 1830, splendidly bound in embossed leather, with gilt leaves, and 12 highly finished engravings on steel, by the first Artists.

oct. 21—dtf

PROPOSALS

BY H. S. TANNER, of Philadelphia, for publishing, by subscription, a new and elegant MAP OF THE WORLD, embracing all the recent discoveries, &c.

The great mass of fresh materials which has accumulated within a few years, and the highly important and extensive discoveries lately made, render a new Map of the World not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, to a clear understanding of the subject of general geography, as it now exists.

During the execution of the American Atlas, and the New Map of the United States, just published by the author of the proposed Map, all the recent additions to the stock of geographical information on the known world, have been collected: these, together with the abundant and valuable materials previously on hand, will form the proposed map, to which the recent discoveries and surveys, viewed in connexion with the parts known and fixed, will impart an entirely new aspect and an increased importance.

The stereographic projection will be adopted for the proposed map, in preference to all others, as it obviates that distortion of countries situated in the eastern and western extremities of each hemisphere, which is presented by the globular and most other developments of the sphere. This projection is the only one which preserves a just configuration of those parts; by it the augmentation north and south produced by the necessary divergence of the parallels from the axis meridian to the primitive circle, bears a due proportion to that in a west and east direction, thus exhibiting the countries, seas, lakes, mountains, &c. in their true proportions.

To render the proposed map every way acceptable to the public, nothing shall be omitted that will tend to make it one of lasting utility and advantageous reference. The great care observed in the selection of the materials, the accuracy and perspicuity which it shall be the earnest endeavour of the author to give it, and its convenient size, will, it is hoped, fully accomplish both these objects.

CONDITIONS.

I. The size of the maps when mounted, will be 5 feet 10 inches long, and 3 feet 3 inches wide, each hemisphere being nearly 3 feet in diameter; engraved in a neat and distinct manner, and colored in an appropriate style.

II. It will be delivered to subscribers, mounted on rollers and varnished, at $6 50 each.

III. Persons collecting subscribers for six copies of the map, and remitting the amount, will be entitled to a seventh copy.

IV. Subscriptions will be received at the map store of the publisher, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, until five hundred copies are engaged, when the price will be raised. Letters must come free of postage.

*** The map will be published early in the ensuing year.

☞ Editors, in the various states, who have published the prospectus of the map of the United States, and who are willing to receive payment in maps, are requested to insert the above 3 times in their respective papers, and to send a copy containing it, to the author.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1829.—3t

Sales at Auction.

BY GILL, FORD & CO.
29 NORTH FRONT STREET.

CARD.—Catalogues of fresh dry goods and kindred cloths, to be sold this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, are now ready, and goods arranged for examination. Attendance of purchasers is requested.

PACKAGE SALE
OF BRITISH DRY GOODS.

This afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

150 packages fresh imported British Dry Goods, comprising a handsome assortment of seasonable articles, comprising cloths, flannels, prints, hose, worsted goods, &c.

Catalogues will be ready, and the goods arranged for examination, early on the morning of sale.

BY R. F. ALLEN & CO.
73 MARKET STREET.

To-morrow morning, at half past 9 o'clock, from the shelves.

40 packages seasonable Dry Goods, consisting of [illegible] assortment.

Also, 30 bales bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, and an assortment of Domestic Goods, as checks, plaids, tickings, Canton flannels, &c.

Also, 2 boxes super [illegible] 6-4 [illegible], 1 bale 6-4 [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] frize cloth, 2 trunks [illegible] [illegible] cambric prints.

Also, 4 cases super [illegible].

Also, 2 dozen brown [illegible], 1 do. [illegible], 1 do. extra size chopped, 1 bale [illegible], 1 case [illegible], 100 ps. imported [illegible].

ROSE BLANKETS.

Will be added to the sale to-morrow morning, from the shelves.

7 bales superior rose blankets, adapted for city trade, from 9-4 to 14-4.

Also, 2 bales extra superior printed flannels, in half pieces, the fabrics in the [illegible].

FENDERS.

On Saturday next, 5th December,

100 elegant finished brass and bronze fenders, [illegible] a great variety of new style and patterns. Also, 1 extra rich bronze [illegible].

BY T. B. FREEMAN & SON,
AUCTION MART, 8 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

This evening, will be sold from the shelves,

A fresh lot of goods, just opened, consisting of [illegible] [illegible] 3-4, 6-4, 1 1-4, 1 1-2 and 6-4 [illegible] Taylor's first [illegible], 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 [illegible] square bound [illegible] 6 1-4-6-6 and 6 [illegible] [illegible], handsome [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible].

This evening,

200 dozen superior Brazilian [illegible], [illegible] sizes.

Also, 100 doz. fine ivory combs.

Pawnbroker's Sale of Clothing, Jewellery, &c. &c.

Will be continued To-morrow evening, Dec. 2, at [illegible] o'clock, with numerous additions to the former lot, comprising every article of gents. [illegible] [illegible] dress, winter clothing, equal to any which have been offered this season; a variety of [illegible] [illegible] watches, gold chains, seals and keys, [illegible] [illegible] brooches, glasses, diamonds, [illegible] [illegible]. The entire will be sold without reserve.

To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock,

Sideboards, bureaus, fancy chairs, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] settees, wardrobes, carpets, [illegible] [illegible], &c. with numerous other articles.

On Friday, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, [illegible] 22 North Front street,

The scenery, benches, &c. of a private theatre.

Splendid Collection of Foreign Minerals.

At the Philadelphia Arcade,

On Saturday morning, 5th Dec. at 10 o'clock,

Will be sold, the most splendid collection of Foreign Minerals ever offered at public auction in this city, among which will be found specimens from almost every part of Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

BY LIPPINCOTT & RICHARDS,
34 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

To-morrow, at 2 o'clock, on the [illegible] wharf below [illegible] street, landing from the ship United States,

30 casks new Corunna [illegible], 5,000 [illegible] [illegible] soles, entitled to debenture.

On Thursday, at 11 o'clock, at the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] street, [illegible] [illegible],

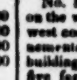
10 pipes and 6 [illegible] fine old [illegible] [illegible] for the benefit of a voyage to the West Indies.

GEORGE P. BONNIE, AUCTIONEER,
No. 68 Queen street, Southwark.

Real Estate—Southwark Property.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Will be sold by public auction, on Friday, Dec. 11, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in the city of Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock in the evening,



The one moiety or half part of all those two undivided lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, as follows—

No. 1. Consisting of that lot or piece of ground situate on the west side of Crab street, extending to the north west corner of Shippen street, with the lofty frame tenements thereon erected, with a good two story brick building adjoining the corner, making the whole seventy-five feet on Shippen street, and sixty feet on Crab street. The corner frame has long been a licensed tavern and grocery store: the brick building adjoining is nearly new, and built of the best materials. The whole subject to a yearly ground rent of 90 dollars, without deduction for taxes.

No. 2. Consists of all that undivided part of that certain lot or piece of ground adjoining the above, extending in front or depth on the north side of Shippen street thirty feet, and in depth northward 100 feet, with the two three story brick messuages or tenements thereon erected, each about thirteen feet in front on said Shippen street, and twenty-eight feet deep, to a four feet wide airy, making 32 feet. The buildings are nearly new, built of the best materials, clear of ground rent and all other incumbrances, and has a perpetual insurance of one thousand dollars on each. This property being so well known, a farther description is unnecessary. In the mean time any information can be obtained by application at the corner store. Terms and conditions made known at the time of sale. Late the property of Hugh Sweeny, deceased, and to be sold by order of James Sweeney, Dennis Sweeney, and James Grevey, Executors.

At the late residence of Mr. Alexander Campbell, deceased, situate in Grey's lane, Kingsessing Township, about 1 mile from Grey's Ferry, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of Thursday, 3d Dec.,

The household furniture, consisting of mahogany tables, bureaus, desk, chairs, feather beds, bedsteads, blankets and quilts, bed and table linen, stoves, china and glassware, andirons, shovels and tongs, a lot of books, kitchen utensils, &c.

Also, one horse, gig and harness, one new covered cart and gears, 1 milch cow, a quantity of hay, farming utensils, hives with bees, vegetables with ground.—

At the same time will be offered for sale, the dwelling house, out houses, barn, spring house, stabling, &c. with about three acres of good land, in a high state of cultivation. By order of executors.

BY JENNINGS, THOMAS, GILL & CO.
36 NORTH FRONT STREET.

☞ Regular sales of Dry Goods, THURSDAY morning, at 10 o'clock, and in the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

On Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, and in the afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock, on four months credit, 65 packages woollen, cotton and silk goods.

FRENCH GOODS.

Green, blue and coloured merino cloths, black and coloured gros de naples, florences, satins, levantines, modes, gros de Indes, linen cambric and hdkfs. silk hose, men's beaver and buckskin gloves, &c.

Also, Swiss figured and plain muslins, palmts, caps, &c.

Also, domestic sheetings, shirtings, plaids, checks, diapers, tickings, &c.

Also, 1 case superior assorted colours merino cloths, viz: light blues, greens, orange, &c.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Miscellaneous Prose Works of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. 6 volumes.

Specimens of American Poetry, with Critical and Biographical Notices, in 3 volumes. By Samuel Kettell.

Milton's Familiar Letters, translated from the Latin, with notes. By John Hall, Esq.

Sketches of American Character. By Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, Author of Northwood, &c.

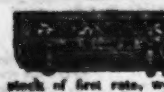
For sale by E. LITTELL & BROTHER, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets.

nov. 30—tf

TO RENT.

An old Tavern Stand. For terms, apply at this office. nov. 28—tf

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,
AND VENITIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY,
No. 109 Walnut, between 4th and 5th streets.
MOSS & WALTON



RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have now on hand, and they intend constantly to keep a good stock of first rate, well dried SOUTHERN FEATHERS, for Beds, and the best CURLED HAIR, for Mattresses.

Also, the first quality ENGLISH and DOMESTIC TICKING.

M. & W. beg to assure those who may favor them with their orders, that they may rely upon having every article in the above line, of the best materials and workmanship, *AT THE LOWEST PRICES.*

VENITIAN BLINDS, with new and ornamental fronts, painted of green and fancy colors, warranted of the best materials, at reduced prices.

N. B. WINDOW CURTAINS and BED FURNITURES made up and fixed according to designs of the latest London and Parisian Fashions.

CARPETS and FLOOR MATTING neatly fitted.
jan. 1—tf

Library and Reading Room Company
OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

AGREEABLY to a resolution of the Directors of the said Company, notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the same, that the amount of their respective stock and annual subscriptions, are requested to be paid to the undersigned, on or before the 15th of December next, when certificates will be issued.
J. J. WATEMAN, Treasurer,
No. 290 North Second street.

Donations in Books, Maps, Periodicals, &c. for the use of the Institution, will be received and acknowledged by the following gentlemen:—
CHARLES KERR, Esq. at the Kensington Bank.
JOSEPH BEARIST, S. E. corner Third and Callowhill street.
DR. C. H. ROWE, Third street, next below Green.
JACOB F. HOCKLEY, No. 204 North Second street.
ORMOR REED, N. W. corner Second and Vine sts.
nov. 26—tf

Stuart's Hebrew Chrestomathy,
DESIGNED as the first volume of a course of Hebrew Study, just received and for sale by
R. GURLEY,
253 Market street, opposite Decatur street.
nov. 28—tf

Grocers' and Distillers' Guide.
JUST published and for sale by J. GRIGG, No. 9 North Fourth street, A Useful Guide for Grocers, Distillers, &c. By Wm. Bestall, Chemist.
nov. 28—4t

IRISH CHARACTER.
JUST published and for sale by J. GRIGG, No. 9 North Fourth street, Sket. 5 of Irish Character. By Mrs. S. F. Hall, 1 vol. 12mo.
All the late new novels for sale as above.
nov. 28—4t

Dick's Philosophy of Religion.
JUST published, the Philosophy of Religion; or, an illustration of the Moral Laws of the Universe. By Thos. Dick, author of the Christian Philosopher, &c. 1st Am. ed. with corrections and notes, for sale by J. GRIGG,
nov. 28—4t No. 9 North Fourth street.

THE AMERICAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
DAILY make INSURANCE on property of every description, from LOSS or DAMAGE BY FIRE, on terms as reasonable and LIBERAL as any similar Institution in the United States.
Applications at the Office, No. 101 CHESNUT STREET, either personally or by letter, promptly decided on. JOB BACON, Secretary.
may 7—d

CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,
HAT MANUFACTURERS.

☞ OLD STAND, 61 South Third street, opposite Girard's Bank.
☞ NEW STORE, 149 Chesnut street, one door East of the United States Hotel, and opposite the United States Bank. aug. 12—tf

B. LATOUCHE,
RESTAURATEUR, 142 CHESNUT STREET,

HAS the honour to inform the gentlemen of this city, that he can supply large dinner and supper Parties. His house is well furnished, and he can dine fifty persons in one parlour. His stock of Old Wines is good and abundant. Those gentlemen that wish to furnish their own Wines, can do so at a small charge. Any gentleman ordering Dinner can have the bill of fare the day previous.

BALLS AND WEDDINGS
Can be supplied at two days' notice, viz:
Boned Turkey, decorated with jelly.
Beef a la Mode,..........do.
Large Game Pie,..........do.
Tongues,..........do.
Larded Partridges,..........do.
Pheasants,..........do.
Chickens, Terrapins, Pickled Oysters.
DINNER PARTIES ABROAD.
Three different kinds of Soup.
SIDE DISHES.
Oyster Pie—Partridge Pie.
Fillet of Chickens en Supreme.
Croquet of Chickens.
Fricandeau of Veal.
Salmi de Canard.
Chicken Salad.
Chartreuse de Perdrix.
Cotelette a la Maintenon.
Aspick des Fillets de Faisan.
Good Servants will be provided for dinner parties, either at home or abroad nov. 26—tf

COFFEE, RELISHES, &C. &C.
WILL be served up at the PHILADELPHIA CONFECTIONARY, North East Corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, every day during the cold season, from 6 o'clock in the morning, until 10 o'clock in the evening. oct. 7—tf

WILSON'S PATENT
SQUARE, and Instructions in the art of cutting garments agreeably to his system, engraving of the report of fashions, accompanied with directions for making up the same, to be had at the Agent's Office No. 80 North Third street. nov. 2—tf

DANIEL R. KELLY,
MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 125 Arch, a few doors east of Fourth street, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received, reports of the Fall and Winter fashions, for 1829 and 30, and is prepared to fill all orders entrusted to him with neatness and despatch. nov. 2—tf

FOR SALE,
2,000 BUSHELS OF POTATOES,
ON board schr. Governor Brooke, from the Eastern part of Maine, and now laying at the lower side of Chesnut street wharf. Apply to the captain on board, or at the store of HIRAM FOX,
nov. 20—tf 57 South Wharves.

HACKLES.
THE subscribers have just received one case of Peter & John Partridge's HACKLES, consisting of Hemp, Keg, Middle and Fine Cleavers.
G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE,
aug. 12—tf No. 149 Market street.

THOMAS T. HOGG & CO.
SIGN PAINTERS.
AND IMITATORS OF WOOD, &C.
NOS. 32 & 33 ARCADE.
uly 22—tf

C. ADAMS
HAS REMOVED to No. 57 SPRUCE STREET, between THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS, at the Corner of BINGHAM'S COURT, where she has opened a handsome assortment of MILLINERY. nov. 26—dtD5

J. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 23 CHESNUT STREET,
SIGN & ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.
march 14—tf

JAMES CLARK
OFFERS for sale, at No. 127 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationery, [illegible] Lead Pencils Red and Black Ink, [illegible] Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seamen's Journals, &c.
Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, [illegible] Market street.
Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles.
sept. 26—tf

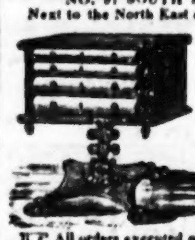
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.
150 BOXES cotton and wool Cards, for sale low, by G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE,
aug. 12—tf No. 149 Market street.

THE PENNSYLVANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR INSURANCE AGAINST
LOSS BY FIRE.
Capital authorised by Law..........$400,000
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that this Company continue to make INSURANCE, either Permanent or Limited, on Property and effects of every description, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, on terms as *liberal* as any similar Institution. By its Charter it is confined to the single object of INSURING PROPERTY ON LAND, OR LYING IN PORT, from loss by Fire, and affords the best security against the distress and ruin too often occasioned by the ravages of that destructive element.

Applications made personally, or by letter, at the Office, No. 134 WALNUT STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia, will be promptly attended to. JONATHAN SMITH, *Secretary.*
april 7—tf

Joseph White's Cabinet Wareroom,
NO. 91 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Next to the North East corner of Spruce street.

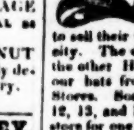


THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has constantly on hand a handsome assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Mahogany Card and Dining Tables, Plain and Carved Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. which he will sell on reasonable terms.
☞ All orders executed on the shortest notice.
Before purchasing elsewhere, J. W. requests purchasers to call and examine his articles.
oct. 20—1y

Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.
FOR sale at the Segar Store, No. 48 South Third street, one door above Chesnut,
Superior Havana Segars, in ½, ¼, and tenth boxes.
Spanish Seed Segars, in qr. boxes.
Segaritos, or Paper Segars.
Prime Cavendish Tobacco.
Lorrillard's Macouba Snuff.
Copenhagen and other Snuffs.
Fancy Snuff Boxes.
Musical Boxes.
Morocco Segar Cases, a new article, just received from London.
Pocket Books—Pencil Cases.
Fancy Pipes, Pipes by the box, &c.
nov. 27—tf C. BARRINGTON, Jr.

REMOVAL.
NATHANIEL E. WARWICK, Merchant Tailor, respectfully informs his friends and customers in general, that he has removed from No. 34 North Fifth street, to No. 109 NORTH THIRD STREET, 5 doors below Race; where he intends to keep a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which will be made up to order at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner.
N. B. Clothing made and trimmed for those who wish to furnish their own cloth. april 2—tf

TEESE & CO.



INFORM the public that they have taken one of the splendid stores, Nos. 36 and 37, in the Arcade, and that they intend to keep HATS made of the best materials and workmanship that can be obtained—and that they intend to sell their work lower than any other Hat Store in this city. The difference in the rent between our Store and the other Hat stores in this city, will enable us to sell our hats from $1 to 1 50 lower than the other Hat Stores. Some of the Hat Stores in this city are paying 12, 13, and 16 hundred dollars rent, and we get our store for one hundred—and if our work does not wear as well as we say it will, we will make any deduction required. We are determined to establish our store in the Arcade if it can be done by good work and low prices. We invite the public to call and examine our work. We intend to pay particular attention to the latest fashions—and have now in store, hats of every quality, of the latest Philadelphia, New York, and London Fashions, which are ready for sale.

HATS of every shape and quality can be made at the shortest notice, as we manufacture our hats in this city. The highest price given for old hats in exchange for new ones—(economy is wealth.) All who wish to save a dollar on the purchase of a new hat, will please to call as above. nov. 27—3m.

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.
UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 14, for 1829, to be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 17th of December, 1829. Sixty No. Lottery, nine drawn ballots.

CAPITALS.

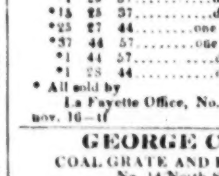
1 prize of	$30,000	10 prizes of	$600
2	10,000	10	500
2	5,000	10	400
1	4,210	10	300
10	1,000	29	200

And 51 prizes of 100, besides many others too numerous to mention.
Tickets and shares can be had at FULLER & BARSTOW'S Lucky Office, No. 135 Chesnut street.

ANOTHER CAPITAL.
10, 42 47, a prize of $1000, was sold in a whole ticket, last Saturday, by FULLER & BARSTOW, and cashed by them also, on Monday, Nov. 23d, 1829.
FULLER & BARSTOW,
nov. 24—tf 135 Chesnut street.

LAFAYETTE OFFICE.
DRAWN numbers in the Union Canal Lottery, 13th class—
19 28 44 37 1 15 25 27 57.
*27 37 57........whole ticket,........$1000
*1 25 57........do........1000
*15 25 37........do........600
*25 27 44........one eighth........600
*37 44 57........one quarter........500
*1 44 57........do........500
*1 25 44........do........200
* All sold by CLINTON & CO.
La Fayette Office, No. 33 South Third street.
nov. 16—tf

GEORGE COOPER,
COAL GRATE AND FENDER STORE,
No. 14 North Sixth street.



THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced business in the above line, and intends to keep on hand a variety of articles in the above line, at moderate prices.
N. B. Sheet Iron Coal Stoves.
oct. 12—3m*

Turner's New Dramatic Repository.
FORREST, Cooper, Mrs. Sloman, Miss Clara Fisher, Mr and Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Austin, Miss Kelly, Sloman, Finn, &c.—All the Plays, &c. in which those celebrated Actors perform, may be had at Turner's New Dramatic Repository, No. 9 Arcade; and nearly all the popular Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, Melo Dramas, and Farces, acted in America.
A few copies of the Hypocrite; Merchant's Wedding; Evadne; Caswallon; Richelieu; Tempest; Rienzi; Othello; Macbeth; King Lear; Virginius; Brutus; Damon and Pythias; William Tell; Pizarro; Deaf and Dumb; Paul Pry; Stranger; As you Like it, &c. &c.
Also, Elton's New Comic Song Books, containing all the popular and admired songs of Sloman, Dixon, Andrews, Roberts, and all the choice Spirits of the Age. The Side Cracker; Tippy; Brown's Comic Songster; New Medley of Sentimental and Comic Songs; Theatrical Budgets, Terpsichorean; Sloman's and Dixon's Drolleries, &c. &c.
nov. 18—tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.
NORTH & WARRIN, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and Chemists, No. 17 Franklin Place, near the Post Office, have constantly for sale a large and fresh assortment of DRUGS, FAMILY MEDICINES, PAINTS, and FANCY ARTICLES, of their own manufacture, among which are the following, viz.—

400 boxes Pittsburgh Window Glass, of various sizes, (Johnson's brand,)	Sal Saturni,
300 gross long Vials Corks,	Oil Vitriol,
300 lb. Brazil Wood, (unm.)	Jalap Pulv.
700 lb. Gum Olibanum,	Rhubarb do.
1500 lb. English Copperas,	Cassia in matts,
Castor Oil,	Borax,
Calomel,	Magnesia,
Sulphate Quinine,	Refined Camphor,
Sul. Morphine,	Ink Powders, superior,
Alcohol in barrels,	Cologne Water, (warranted equal to the imported,)
Balsam Copaiva,	Indelible Ink, in square boxes.

Orders for the Western Country, and for Shipping, executed upon liberal terms, at reduced prices.
Chemical Tests, and every article connected with the Drug Business, as also all the late Pharmaceuticals, prepared to order at the shortest notice, and warranted of the best quality.
sept. 15—daf

JOHN MONELL TAILOR,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues the above business at his old established stand, No. 20 South Third street, where he will be happy to furnish all articles in his line on the most reasonable terms.
☞ Six or eight Pantaloon and Vest makers wanted as above. june 6—tf

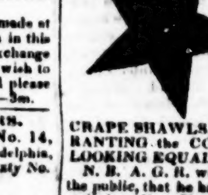
Philadelphia Suspender Manufactory,
No. 6 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed from No. 26 to No. 6 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, 3d door below Market street, where they manufacture and have constantly on hand, a great variety of silk, worsted and cotton Suspenders, including a general assortment of A. L. VANHORNS' improved and Patented spring roller Suspenders, with Springs attached to the Rollers in front, making them, in point of ease and durability, far superior to the Roller Suspenders formerly used.
Also, a general assortment of silk, hair and patent leather stocks, Russian belts, Vest springs, Cravat stiffners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, Wholesale and Retail.
VANHORN & PIMM.
N. B. On hand, and for sale at very reduced prices, an assortment of superior pocket books.
oct. 13—tf

JUST RECEIVED
AND for sale by E. LITTELL & BROTHER, South West corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets.
The Public and Private Correspondence of Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood interspersed with Memoirs of his Life. By G. L. Newnham Collingwood, Esq. F. R. S.
The American Common Place Book, of Prose. A Collection of Eloquent and Interesting Extracts, from the Writings of American Authors. By G. B. Cheever, 2d edition.
The Diplomacy of the United States, second edition, with additions. By Theodore Syman, jr.
The Constitution of Man, considered in Relation to external Objects. By George Combe.
Thoughts on Domestic Education, the Result of Experience. By a Mother.
Gebel Teir.
The Ladies' Lexicon, and Parlour Companion. By William Grimshaw.
A Geographical Present, being Descriptions of the Principal Countries of the World. By M. A. Venning, with numerous engravings.
Tales from American History, containing the Principal Facts in the Life of Christopher Columbus, for the use of young persons. By the author of American Popular Lessons, with engravings. nov. 28—tf

COTILION PARTIES.
V. GUILLOU has the honor to inform his friends and patrons that, in compliance with the wishes of a number of amateurs, he has opened a book of subscription to a series of Cotilion Parties, which will take place in every other week during the season. V. G. will be thankful for the patronage of his former pupils, whose gratification he has chiefly in view in making this arrangement. Price of subscription $5.
A subscription book is also opened for the Assemblies—which are to take place on every week, and the night to be selected by the majority of the subscribers. No more than forty subscribers will be admitted; each subscriber entitled to three ladies' tickets, to be forwarded by himself, the said tickets of visitations will be for one night only, and must be renewed every time. Visitors must be introduced by one of the subscribers, and be provided with a ticket of admittance previous to the call, as none will be sold at the door and no one admitted without. Subscriptions $12.
N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of learning waltzing and characteristic dances, are respectfully informed that one hour on every morning, and the hours from five until seven, P. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, are set apart for that purpose.
nov. 25—6t

U. S. & CITY ESTABLISHMENT.
OLD STAND
No. 90 Cherry street, two doors below Sixth street,
A. G. RICHARDS

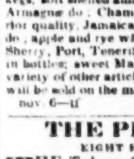


RESPECTFULLY returns his sincere thanks to "THE LADIES" of this and other cities throughout the Union, for past favors, and is happy to acknowledge the particular and flattering notice taken of his SUPERIOR MANNER of WASHING and DRESSING of CASHMERE, MERINO and CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS, SILK, SATINS, &c. &c. WARRANTING the COLOURS NOT TO FADE, and LOOKING EQUAL TO NEW.
N. B. A. G. R. with pleasure informs his friends and the public, that he has received from Europe, by a late arrival at New York, a fresh supply of materials for setting colors, superior to any he has ever used, which will, of course, enable him to give his work a greater degree of elegance.
THREAD and SILK LACE washed and mended, as usual. april 7—1y

New and Cheap Grocery Establishment
NO. 15 NORTH SECOND STREET.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has re-commenced the GROCERY business, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at the new store, No. 15 North Second street, corner of Jones' Alley;—where he has on hand and offers for sale, a general assortment of articles in the above line, consisting of young hyson, imperial and gunpowder teas, of the very first quality; powchong and souchong do.; Mocha coffee; green and white Laguira do., with a general assortment of other coffees; brown sugar; Lex Canby and Lex's steam lump and loaf sugar, refined without blood; nutmegs, mace, cloves, cinnamon, ginger, pepper and allspice; Baker's chocolate, rock candy, winter and summer oil, sweet oil, in bottles and flasks; 62 quarter boxes very superior old Havana segars; Spanish olives in jars; Muscatel and bloom raisins, in boxes, half boxes and kegs, soft shelled almonds; cognac brandy, 1st and 4th proof Armagnac do.; Champaigne do.; Holland gin, of a very superior quality, Jamaica spirits, 1st and 4th proof; New England do.; apple and rye whiskey; pure Monongahela do.; Madeira, Sherry, Port, Teneriffe and Lisbon wines; Champaigne do., in bottles; sweet Malaga do.; all kinds of cordials—with a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, by
nov. 6—tf JOSEPH RICHARDS.

THE PEARL, FOR 1830;
EIGHT HANDSOME ENGRAVINGS.
THE Token, for 1830, 13 splendid plates.
The Gentleman's Pocket Remembrancer, for 1830.
The above works are in various styles of binding, from watered silk to the richest calf and morocco, extra. They are published by
THOMAS T. ASH,
139 Chesnut street.
Where orders, either wholesale or retail, will meet with punctual attendance.
Also for sale all the English and American Annuals that are published. nov. 28—tf

COUNTRY MERCHANTS.



MERCHANTS from the Western and Southern States, purchasing their fall assortments, can supply themselves by calling at No. 45 North Second street, with a new and splendid style of CARVED and FIGURED TORTOISE SHELL COMBS, of which the subscriber is the only manufacturer in the United States. This style of Comb is becoming very fashionable, both in New York and in this city, and far surpasses, in design and finish, any thing of the kind ever yet produced.
Also, as above, every other variety and size of Tortoise Shell and Brazilian Combs, by the dozen, on the most accommodating terms.
sept. 3—tf M. S. LITTLEBOY.

PITTSBURGH GLASS.
FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, in whole and half boxes, a quantity of various sizes, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices, to close a consignment.
aug. 7—tf NORTH & WARRIN.

30,000 DOLLARS
FOR NINE DOLLARS, SHARES IN PROPORTION. Union Canal Lottery Office, No. 164 South Fourth street. The 14th class, Union Canal Lottery, will be drawn in this city, on Thursday, the 17th December.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	10 prizes of	$600
2	10,000	10	500
2	5,000	10	300
1	4,210	28	200
10	1,000		

Besides many of $100, 90, 80, 70, &c. amounting to $73,160. Tickets 9 dollars, shares in proportion.
All orders, by post or otherwise, executed promptly, and postage free to the purchaser. Apply to, or address
WM. D. GONTER,
nov. 20—tf No. 164 South Fourth street.

Sketches of Irish Character.
JUST received and for sale by E. L. CAREY & A. HART, corner of Fourth and Chesnut, Sketches of Irish Character, by Mrs. S. E. Hall.
Also, Lafayette in America, Wish-Ton-Wish, King's Page, Book of the Boudoir, &c. nov. 28—tf

British and French Goods.
ELEGANT Foulard Prints.
Dark do. do.
6-4 Chintz Shawls.
No. 8 Watered Belt Ribbon.
Sup. Blue-Black Satins.
Men's and Women's Hoskin Gloves.
do. sup. Bouchard's do.
5, 6 and 7-4 Merino Cloths.
White Paris and Black Italian Crape.
Linen Cambrics and Cambric Hdkfs.
Plain Colored Gros de Naple.
do. do. Gros de Suss.
Sup. rich Victorines, new article for Ladies' Evening Dresses.
Reps Satins, Double Chain, first quality.
Granadine Scarfs.
White Satin Bordered Silk Barege Hdkfs.
White Silk Cashmere Long Shawls.
Do. do. 5-4 do.
Do. do. 3-4 do.
An elegant assortment of French Embroidery.
Also, Drab, Blue, Olive and Dark Mixed American Manufactured Cloths, most of which will be sold low, to close consignments, by JOHNSON & CLARK,
sept. 16—tf No. 14 South Front street.

To Country Merchants and Others.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and offers for sale,
100 boxes Malaga raisins,
8 bales soft shelled almonds,
200 bushels ground nuts, 15 bags filberts,
20 barrels cream nuts, 50 drums figs,
25 boxes rock candy, 10 cases stampt licorice,
10 casks currants, 4 cases citron,
5000 fresh cocoa nuts,
6 cases prese'd Canton ginger,
50 mats fresh cinamon,
20,000 first quality Spanish segars,
20 baskets superior sallad oil.
Also, olives, capers, anchovies, cordials, wine bitters, oranges, lemons, and a few jars Kataba grapes, sweet chocolate, &c. with a large and general assortment of CONFECTIONARY, warranted to carry any distance—For sale by MICHAEL TRACY,
At his new Confectionary and Fruit Store, No. 287 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth, opposite Van Buskirk's Hotel. oct. 3—tf

SUMATRA PEPPER.
20 CASES SUPERIOR GUM COPAL.
100 KEGS REFINED SALT PETRE, (100 lbs. each)
100 BARRELS ALUM.
20 do. BLUE VITRIOL.
10 do. CAYENNE CLOVES.
60 hhds. ENGLISH PARIS WHITE, very superior.
20 do. CAYENNE COCOA.
100 BAGS COLUMBO ROOT.
LAGUIRA COFFEE.
TORTOISE SHELL. For sale by
HACKER, BROWN & CO.
oct. 27—tf No. 56 South Front Street.

Notice to Country Merchants
AND STOREKEEPERS.
NOTWITHSTANDING the great and increasing demand for Caps of every description, we, the manufacturers, do continue to sell at our usual reduced rates.
Those who intend to purchase, are requested to call and judge for themselves.
SYLVESTERS, BROTHERS & CO.
12 South Third street, nearly opposite the Mechanics' Bank.
Bear Skins, Fur Collars, &c. nov. 20—tf

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
BEAVER HATS.
A HANDSOME assortment of Ladies, Misses and Children's Beaver Hats, of the following colours:—Black, Fawn, Blue, White, light and dark Purple and Brown, of the most fashionable shapes.
For sale at BULKLEYS',
149 Chesnut street, opposite the U. S. Bank.
nov. 10—tf

REMOVAL.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have removed from No. 136 Chesnut street, to the S. W. corner of Chesnut and Seventh streets, where they will keep constantly for sale a general assortment of books, in the various departments of Literature and Science.
nov. 16—tf E. LITTELL & BROTHER.

W. H. MOORE, UNDERTAKER,
No. 102 and 179 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the great preference which has been bestowed on him and his Warehouse. The subscriber also respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to keep a general assortment of COFFINS ALWAYS ON HAND. Also, stuff of every description on hand, which can be made to order. The whole business of FUNERALS will be attended to, if desired, on unusual low terms; such as furnishing Hearses, Carriages, Shrouds, Winding-sheets, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.
The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole study to the above named business.
A quantity of Coffin stuff always on hand, which can be afforded very low. N. B. Attendance at all hours, night and day. april 18—1y

DRAWING
OF the 13th class of the Union Canal Lottery:—19 28 44 37 1 15 25 27 57.
The 14th Class will be drawn on Thursday, the 17th Dec. 1829. The Capital prizes are $30,000; two of 10,000; two of 5,000; one of 4210; ten of 1,000, ten of 600; ten of 500, &c.
Tickets and shares, all signed by the Managers, will be sold, at Scheme price, until Wednesday evening next, the 16th inst. at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 73 South Third, one door below Dock street. A. M. NUTT.
nov. 16—tf

PIANO FORTE
Manufactory and Wareroom,
N. W. corner of Market and Eighth streets.
E. N. SCHERR, not the less active (because of situation comparatively retired,) in his very best exertions to gratify the eye and ear, and hence, unwilling to come short of the public's friendly notice, (without entering into profuse and tiresome detail,) would just remind his friends and the public generally, that his Wareroom displays a new and extensive assortment of the first style of Pianos, variously designed, possessing the wonted excellence of tone peculiar to his instruments, for the universal approbation of which, tested by the most liberal patronage, he takes pleasure in tendering his warmest thanks.
P. S. Pianos carefully, neatly, and promptly repaired, and old Pianos taken in part pay for new.
sept. 26—tf

CAPS.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the public at large, to call and examine the great variety of Caps for sale at the Fur Store, 12 South Third street. Those parents who have not yet purchased Caps for the winter, would do well to apply at the Manufacturers' Store.
As the cold weather is now approaching, we have supplied ourselves with a large and cheap assortment of Buffaloe Robes, well adapted for Sleighs.
SYLVESTERS, BROTHERS & CO.
12 S. 3d street, nearly opposite the Mechanics' Bank.
nov. 25—tf

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen that he continues to give lessons in Penmanship, in a superior style to any other taught in this city, and to write with double the facility of any other system taught in the Union. Specimens of improvement will warrant the above. From twelve to thirty lessons will enable a person to write a good bold hand, and three lessons will show the great utility of this system over all others.
N. B. His rooms are open from 8, A. M., to 10, P. M. Ladies write in a separate room. Evening classes for ladies and gentlemen are open.

BOOK-KEEPING.
He also informs that he has completed his new treatise on Book-keeping, and its superiority over all other systems is fully tested by Merchants and Book-keepers of the first taste; his system and perfect mercantile manner of instruction will enable his students to acquire in from 10 to 20 Lessons generally, a superior knowledge of the science. His long practice in teaching and faithful study, together with the examination of more than one hundred sets of books, in the first counting-houses in this city, enable him to give a superior form of Books, and most extensive explanation on this very important science. R. MEGONEGAL,
No. 206 Race street, opposite Franklin Square.
References will be given to Accountants and Merchants of the first standing. july 9—tf

NOTICE.
THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SMITH & NAVIN, of the Shakspeare Refectory and Oyster Cellar, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All parties having claims against the said firm are hereby notified to present them forthwith for settlement, and those indebted to make immediate payment, to Robert Smith, who is duly authorised to receive the same. ROBERT SMITH,
nov. 23—tf GERALD G. NAVIN.

MRS. CRAVEN

RESPECTFULLY informs her patrons and friends that she has removed from No. 138 South Second, to SPRUCE STREET, NORTH SIDE, 4th HOUSE above Second street, where she has just opened an elegant assortment of PARISIAN WINTER FASHIONS of HATS, TURBANS, CAPS AND FLOWERS.
nov. 28—eo3t

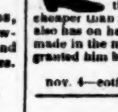
MERINO SHAWLS.
WM. SAPPINGTON has just received from auction 2 cases Merino and Cashmere Long and Square Shawls, and now offers them for sale, at the South West corner of Ninth and Market streets, cheaper than they can be purchased at any other retail store in this city. The assortment consists of
Super Scarlet Merino Long Shawls.
Do. Black do. do.
Do. White do. do.
Do. Blue Black do. do.
4-4 Black Merino Square Shawls.
6-4 do. do. do.
8-4 do. do. do.
6-4 White do. do. do.
8-4 do. do. do.
8-4 Scarlet do. do.
8-4 Black and Blue Black Cashmere Shawls.
Super Scarlet, Crimson, White, Black and Blue Cashmere Long Shawls.
Together with a general assortment of staple and fancy goods, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail, for cash or acceptances. nov. 11—eotf

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,

UMBRELLA MANUFACTURER, No. 6 South Third street, West side, offers for sale, at the *lowest prices*, wholesale and retail, a large and complete assortment of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most aproved fashions, comprising every variety of colour and finish; among which are, *VERY LIGHT SUPERIOR UMBRELLAS, WITH BAMBOO, OR EAST INDIA HANDLES,* handsome finish.
Also, *SUPER PARASOLS, WITH ELEGANT CARVED HANDLES* and extra plated mountings, warranted to retain the colour, and wear equal to silver.
All goods retailed, kept in repair one year, free of charge. Brown and other coloured silk, for sale.
Also, ivory in lots to suit purchasers. june 25—eot

BACKGAMMON TABLE,
AND CHESS BOARD MANUFACTORY.
THE above mentioned articles are manufactured and sold, wholesale or retail, by the subscriber, cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere, in the city of Philadelphia.
For the convenience of wholesale and country dealers, they are made of three different sizes, and to pack in one nest; but each size may be had separately, if so requested.
This being the only manufactory of the kind in this city, the subscriber considers that no further comment on the subject will be necessary.
GEORGE ALLCHIN,
oct. 23—eod3m* No. 163 Vine, near Fifth street.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.



THE subscriber has on hand a supply of water proof BOOTS, calculated for country wear, superior to any of the kind hitherto offered for sale in this market, and made under the subscriber's immediate inspection, and cheaper than such articles can be purchased elsewhere. He also has on hand a large assortment of fashionable Boots, made in the modern style, and according to the letters patent granted him by the United States government.
P. G. NAGLE, Patentee,
nov. 4—eotf No. 35 South Third street, near Chesnut.

C. MEYER.
CABINET, GRAND AND SQUARE
Piano Forte Manufacturer,
NO. 50 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
Two doors North of Prune street.
PIANO FORTES WARRANTED Equal to any imported or made in this City.
Pianos Repaired, Tuned, or taken in exchange.
C. M. attends personally, to all orders for Repairing Tuning, in any part of the city. march 23—tf

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that she has generally applying at her Office, in ORANGE STREET, very respectable persons for different situations, and from the favor heretofore received from the citizens, she feels encouraged to bestow every attention in her power, to send only such as may prove valuable in their different situations.
nov. 25—tf SARAH CLAYTON.

FOR SALE
CHEAP,

A FIRST rate plated Gig, made to order; it can be seen at Amos Howell's, corner of Eighth and Arch streets. For particulars, apply at No. 37 Market street. june 1—tf

R. Manly & Co. 104 *South Street,*
OFFER to their country customers, Lottery Tickets in all duly authorised Lotteries, ten per cent. cheaper than any other office in the city. That is to say:—10 Dollar tickets, at 9—5 do. do. 4 50—4 do. do. 3 50—which is a reduction of 12½ per cent.
All our country friends, inclosing cash, will be served the same as if present, and the choicest Numbers picked out for them.
MANLY & CO. deal more extensively with country people than any other office, because he sells cheaper, and good fair Prizes, viz:—Nos. 33 37 48, quarter, $10,000, to a gentleman in Chester county. Nos. 15 31 34, half, $10,000, to a lady in Delaware county. Nos. 10 28 46, quarter, $6,000, to a person in Montgomery county. Nos. 6 9 35, quarter, $2,000, to a colored man, in Radnor, Delaware county, Pa.
UNION CANAL LOTTERY, of Pennsylvania, Class No. 14, for 1829, drawn in this city on Thursday, 17th December, 1829.—60 Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME:

1 prize of	$30,000	10 prizes of	500
2	10,000	10	400
2	5,000	10	300
1	4,210	28	200
10	1,000	51	100
10	600	&c. &c.	

Tickets $10. We sell them at $9. nov. 18—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.
THE Subscribers having the Agency for the sale of MACHINE CARDS, will execute Orders, and have them delivered in this City free of expense or risk, from the Manufactories of W. WHITTEMORE & Co., J. & J. A. SMITH & Co., ISAAC SOUTHGATE & Co., SILAS EARLE, PLINY EARLE, and JONES & WOOD, all of Massachusetts.
They also keep on hand an extensive assortment of SHEET and FILLET CARDS, together with WHITTEMORE'S, SMITH'S, SARGEANT'S, & EARLE'S HAND CARDS, both for Cotton and Wool. Apply at their Hardware and Cutlery Store, No. 149 Market street, Philadelphia. G. M. & G. R. JUSTICE.
Comb Plate, Cleaning Combs, Fullers' Jacks, may also be had of them. july 12—dly

PAPER WAREHOUSE.
DULL & WHITE have for sale at their Paper Warehouse, No. 4 Decatur street, Imperial, Super Royal, Royal, and Medium printing paper, of various qualities.
Foolscap, No. 1 2 and 3.
Quarto Post, No. 1 2 and 3.
Folio and Bank Post.
Bonnet Boards, Bookbinders' Boards.
Trunk Boards, Box Boards, &c.
Hanging Paper, Hardware, &c.
Wrapping Paper, of various sizes.
Together with a complete variety of Paper, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or approved paper. aug. 21—tf

W. BURTON'S

BOTTLED PORTER, ALE AND CIDER STORE,
S. W. Corner of Chesnut and Second streets,
where the above articles, of very best quality, are constantly kept for Exportation or Home Consumption.
Also, his IMPERIAL, which is so highly approved of, being a very pleasant and wholesome beverage.
oct. 17—tf

LONDON ANNUALS.
JUST received and for sale by J. GRIGG, No. 9 North Fourth street, the Literary Souvenir, for 1830; the Amulet, for 1830, the Bijou, for 1830; the Iris, a Literary and Religious Offering, for 1830, the Winter's Wreath, for 1830; the Forget-Me-Not, for 1830.
Friendship's Offering, for 1830; the Atlantic Souvenir, for 1830; the Token, for 1830; the Pearl, for 1830; the Talisman, for 1830; the Youth's Keepsake, for 1830; Juvenile Forget-Me-Not, for 1830; Ackermann's do. do.; Young Gentleman's Library.
nov. 26—8t

Real Estate at Public Sale.
PURSUANT to the last will and testament of Mary Jones, deceased, will be exposed to public sale on sixth day, the 18th December [illegible] o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a valuable [illegible] situate on the public road, half a mile [illegible] of the Red Lion tavern, in the township of Uwchlan, [illegible] County; adjoining lands of Peter [illegible] liamson and others,—containing 118 acres and [illegible] ches of land, of a good quality, well watered and divided into convenient fields—a large apple orchard, a variety of other fruit trees, with a [illegible] of timber—the whole under good fence. The improvements are a large stone house built of the [illegible] and in good repair; a good stone barn, [illegible] spring house and other out houses.
Also, a lot containing about 32 acres, [illegible] land, of an excellent quality, within half a [illegible] above described property.
The whole is elegantly situated, in a good [illegible] hood, 4 miles from Downingtown and [illegible] the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike.
For further information enquire of [illegible] son or John Beitler near the premises, [illegible] Thomas living thereon.
Conditions will be made known on the day [illegible]
THOMAS DARLINGTON, } Executors.
EUSEBIUS TOWNSEND, }
Further information can be obtained [illegible] J. Sharpless, No. 9 North Fourth street.
nov. 24—2awt18D

TREMONT THEATRE.
THE Proprietors of the Tremont Theatre propose to lease that property for a term of not less than three nor more than ten years, from the [illegible] May next, when the contract with the present [illegible] expires.
This Theatre is believed to be the most complete and elegant establishment of the kind in the United States. The stock scenery [illegible] tors is of the best description and [illegible] lease. The total cost of the Real [illegible] offered for lease is $115,000, and it has [illegible] seasons.
Proposals for the new lease will be [illegible] subject kept open for negotiation [illegible] next.
Proposals from a distance [illegible] must state the term of years proposed, [illegible] rent offered, the time and mode of [illegible] kind and amount of security to be given for the fulfilment of the lease.
Written proposals may be addressed to [illegible] Verbal applications may also be made to [illegible] other of the board of Directors.
WILLARD [illegible]
Clerk of the Board [illegible]
Boston, Nov. 5, 1829.

'The Infants' Preservative'
IS confidently recommended to Mothers and Nurses, as an invaluable remedy to [illegible] cure most of those complaints incident to children, particularly those proceeding from a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels, as the Wind, [illegible] and Dry Gripes, Restlessness, Convulsions, [illegible] Summer Complaint, &c. &c.
It is also efficacious to Children when cutting their Teeth, and if previously used, makes [illegible] Nature perfectly mild, and free from danger, by strengthening the whole nervous system, and [illegible] cessive irritability of the nervous [illegible] so frequently occasion Convulsions, [illegible] ver, and even death itself.
The unrivalled celebrity which [illegible] quired in Great Britain, after many years [illegible] and its efficacy in this Country for some [illegible] bounded success, induces the Proprietor [illegible] public, assuring them that a trial of its [illegible] requisite to establish the high character it [illegible] obtained; numerous certificates of the [illegible] performed, could be advertised, but a trial of [illegible] will be its best commentator.
The Infants' Preservative will be put up in [illegible] moulded for the purpose, with the words [illegible] servative" blown in the glass, with a copy [illegible] having the signature of the only Proprietor, "[illegible] STOTT," in writing, pasted on each Vial. [illegible] cents.
Also, the Rose Liniment, an effectual remedy for that excruciating malady, Sore Nipples, is respectfully offered to the public, price 25 cents.
A copious bill of directions, [illegible] the above Medicines, which will be enveloped in a wrapper, neatly sealed, with a label pasted on the outside of each, having the signature of the only Proprietor, "Job Stott," in writing; without which none are genuine.
Sold, wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, [illegible] and wholesale and retail, by Messrs. [illegible] Pennell, (sole agents) Wholesale Druggists, [illegible] South Third street, Philadelphia; and [illegible] F. Lehman, Druggist, Market street; [illegible] gist, Lombard street; Sheppard, Druggist, [illegible] street; Frederick Brown, N. E. corner of [illegible] Chesnut streets; W. Manly, Druggist, [illegible] street, near Pine; Christopher Marshall, [illegible] Fourth street; Isaac Thompson, corner of [illegible] Market streets; G. Glentworth, Druggist, corner of Chester and Race streets; E. B. Garrigues, [illegible] above Fifth street.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
HADDOCK'S vegetable Powder for the disease of the lungs.—The proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with singular success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by that wasting disease which it is designed to relieve, with confidence that it will be found efficacious, [illegible] the incipient stages of those diseases. [illegible] this medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, taken as an effusion with the most happy [illegible] its most prominent qualities the following may be stated as entitled to particular consideration. It [illegible] the perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, by giving tone to the languid circulation; it assuages cough; it promotes free and mild expectoration; it removes pain from the chest, it relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; it corrects costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus it is found that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to the bodily vigour which that cruel disorder, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.
Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen, and for sale at

F. BROWN'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
N.E Corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets.
TO THE PUBLIC.—I have pleasure in informing the public, that having been afflicted for several months with a disease of the lungs, I have been induced to make trial of Dr. Hadlock's powder, and have experienced [illegible] relief from its use, and that numbers of others similarly afflicted have, at my instance, used it with pleasing success. For the particulars of my own case and of the others [illegible] referred to, any inquirer, may obtain further satisfaction by calling on me at my store, No. 208 Water street, New York.
sept. 30—2aw3m JAMES WILSON.

FAIRCHILD'S SURE REMEDY
FOR THE CURE OF
Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilis, or Venereal and [illegible] diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcers, White Swellings, [illegible] of the Liver and Skin, general debility, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.
THE Proprietor of this Medicine has felt much reluctance in ushering it to the public, and nothing but the fullest conviction of its utility and importance, aided by the solicitation of his friends, could have induced him to bring it forward at this period, when the many-headed Panacea [illegible] so much in vogue.
The Proprietor claims no merit to himself for the discovery, it having been the result of accident, the Medicine being a tincture prepared from one single herb.
It is too well known to admit of doubt or uncertainty, that all the popular Panaceas of the present day, owe their active qualities to the mercurial preparations which enter into their composition; and the too frequent baneful effects resulting from their incautious use, are daily developing themselves, and gradually dispelling the illusions which [illegible] in their favour. Being well aware of the [illegible] cury in all its preparations, and of the necessity of its being used only under the prescription and advice of a Medical Practitioner, the Proprietor would feel himself [illegible] sponsible, in recommending to his fellow men, a medicine which contained deleterious substances, that would endanger their health and lives. He solemnly assures the public, and pledges himself, that his Remedy contains no [illegible] mineral preparation whatever, but is, as observed before, composed of the tincture formed of one single herb. [illegible] might be said in its praise, and many certificates of its efficacy and value be given to the public, but this is deemed superfluous, as the article will be found to recommend and establish for itself a character, by its own intrinsic merit and virtue. It is therefore confidently recommended to the public for the relief of all those diseases which it is claimed to cure, and will be found an effectual and innocent as well as "SURE REMEDY."
The Remedy will be put up in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, and having the words "FAIRCHILD'S SURE REMEDY" blown in the glass. Price five dollars per bottle.—Prepared solely by
OLIVER FAIRCHILD, Cincinnati, Ohio.
And Sold by his only Wholesale Agent,
T. W. DYOTT,
N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia, Who will supply all orders, and appoint Agents [illegible] of the same.

Private Lessons in Dancing.
MR. CASS proposes to give private lessons in dancing to those that have arrived at an age when, to appear in a class, would be derogatory to their feelings, and to others who wish to benefit by private tuition. He will wait on gentlemen at their own lodgings, or on children, at the residences of their parents. Mr. C. has recommendations from the first people of the state, as regards his capability and character.
Terms will be made known on application to Mr. C., at Mrs. Rutters, 274 Market street; or at the Northern Liberties Assembly Room, Third Street. It is only necessary to observe here, that they will be lower than the usual price demanded by those who teach in classes.
nov. 26—eo6w